The Irish Times.

VOL. I. No. 27. UNSTAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £1 10 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 2

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3

Public Notices.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES!

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Now Open
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London,
Illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
Grand Illuminated Exhibitions each day at Two o'clock. Doors open each evening at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
M. Gompertz also begs the Public particularly to notice that no Exhibition is his unless the name M. Gomperts, and from St. James's Hall, London, is printed large at the top of the Bills.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, EVERY EVENING.
ENTRANCE, CAVENDISH-ROW.,
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE AFTER FORTY-TWO NIGHTS' UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
M. HAMBUJER,
The Royal Wizard,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC,
Under the immediate patronage of General Lord SEATON, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and Lady SEATON, who have signified their intention of honouring the Performance with their presence,
On MONDAY, MAY 30TH, 1859,
M. Hambujer is the only legitimate Hare-Armed Performer and Sleight-of-hand Wizard in the World. He begs to announce that he gives his varied Entertainment
Every EVENING at EIGHT.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at TWO o'clock.
MADAME SALUINANI
the Pianist, will give Selections from Popular Composers on the Pianoforte.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performance to commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at 10 and 4.
Prices—Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Children and Schools, Half price.
W. HARRIS, Secretary.
Tickets and Places for Stalls and Reserved Seats may be secured at Bassell's Warehouse, 37, Westmoreland-street, and at the Rotundo.
For particulars see Programmes.
M. Hambujer will attend Private Parties on application at 49, Marlborough-street.

STRAYED, a simple MAN, about 40 years of age, slightly pockmarked, and a large lump on one knee. Height, about 5 feet 7 inches. Had on a cap and tweed coat. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mr. Patrick Monks, 24, Lower Sheriff-street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday, the 26th inst.:
The President, THOMAS CROSTHWAIT, Esq., in the Chair:
The following Resolutions were adopted:—
Moved by the Chairman, and resolved:—
"That the Report and Accounts now read be adopted, and printed under the superintendence of the Council for the ensuing year."
Moved by William Watson, Esq.; seconded by Alderman Campbell:—
"That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the President, Vice Presidents, and Council for their attention to the interests confided to their care."
Moved by Alexander Parker, Esq.; seconded by Jonathan Pim, Esq.:—
"That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due, and hereby given to Francis Codd, Esq., Honorary Secretary; and we trust he will continue to the succeeding Council his most valuable aid."
THOMAS CROSTHWAIT, Chairman.
On the motion of Francis Codd, Esq.,
The Chairman having left the Chair, and Charles Haliday, Esq., having been called thereto,
Moved by Alexander Boyle, Esq.; seconded by Alexander James Ferrier, Esq.:—
"That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due and are hereby given to Thomas Crosthwait, Esq., for his conduct in the Chair."
CHARLES HALIDAY, Chairman.
The Meeting then adjourned to the Council Room to hold the Ballots, when the following gentlemen were elected viz.:—

PRESIDENT:
THOMAS CROSTHWAIT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Charles Haliday	William Digges La Touche
Thomas Laffan Kelly	George Roe

COUNCIL:

1. Aungier, Peter	12. Jameson, John
2. Bewley, Thomas	13. Martin, James
3. Boyce, Joseph	14. M'Cullagh, Andrew
4. Caldwell, Robert	15. M'Donnell, Sir E.
5. Codd, Francis	16. Moylan, Denis
6. Colville, James C.	17. O'Brien, Sir T.
7. D'Arcy, John	18. O'Connor, Val. O'B.
8. Geoghegan, Robert	19. Parker, Alex.
9. Haughton, William	20. Pim, Thomas
10. Hutton, Thomas	21. Sweetman, Patrick
11. James, Francis E.	

Sermon.

SAINT JOSEPH'S.
THE ANNUAL SERMON
WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. IGNATIUS GRANT, S.J.,
OF LIVERPOOL,
On to-morrow, Sunday, 29th May, in the Church of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GARDINER-STREET,
IN BEHALF OF
SAINT JOSEPH'S ASYLUM
FOR AGED AND VIRTUOUS SINGLE FEMALES,
Portland Row, Summer Hill.
In the Evening, after Vespers, which will commence at 4 o'clock, another appeal will be made in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, by the
VERY REV. CANON GRIMLEY,
For the same meritorious purpose.
As St. Joseph's is the only Institution in Ireland expressly founded to encourage and reward female virtue it is confidently hoped that a benevolent public will, by increased support to this meritorious charity, extend relief to the many deserving applicants pressing for admission, and secure to themselves the prayers of these pious souls, who through life have proved their fidelity to their Creator amidst the severest trials, by clinging to virtue at the sacrifice of everything this world could offer, and who now in their retirement pour forth their fervent prayers seven times every day, before the throne of the Almighty, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the benefactors.
Donations will be thankfully received by
His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. CULLEN, &c., &c., &c.,
The Right Rev. Dr. BLAKE, &c.,
Very Rev. Mgr. Yore, P.P., V.G., Very Rev. Mgr. Meagher, P.P., V.G., Very Rev. Dean Meyler, D.D., P.P., Very Rev. Mgr. Hamilton, Archdeacon, P.P., Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, P.P., Very Rev. J. Miley, D.D., Very Rev. N. Roche, P.P., Very Rev. E. M'Cabe, P.P., Rev. A. Costigan, P.P., Rev. C. Rooney, P.P., Rev. T. O'Carroll, D.D., Rev. J. C. M'Cann, Rev. A. Quinn, D.D., P.P., Rev. W. J. Mulhall, Rev. C. O'Connell, P.P., Very Rev. Canon Pope, Adm., Rev. T. J. Power, Hon. and Very Rev. J. Ffrench, S.J., Very Rev. J. Curtis, S.J., Very Rev. M. A. Kavanagh, S.J., Rev. H. J. O'Rorke, S.J., Rev. J. Caffney, S.J., Rev. T. O'Farrell, P.P., Rev. M. Collier, Rev. H. Murphy, Hon. Gonville Ffrench, J. L. O'Farrall, Esq., D.L., William Gernon, Esq., Patrick Segrave, Esq., Richard Kelly, Esq., Rev. J. Roche, Chaplain to the Asylum, 7, Portland Row, Summer Hill. James O'Farrall, Esq., President; Peter M'Nally, Esq., Treasurer; John Lalor, Esq., Secretary, Erin Cottage, Kingstown; Surgeon O'Beirne, Consulting Physician; Dr. M'Sweeney, Medical Attendant; P. Sheridan, Esq., 22, Parliament-street; James Murphy, Esq., 8, Crane-lane, Dame-street; or any of the Managing Committee.

Shipping.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA
UNDER SIXTY DAYS. "BLACK BALL" LINE, BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS, with Steamer GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER, sailing from
LIVERPOOL FOR MELBOURNE
on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month.
PASSSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UP-WARDS.
The celebrated CLIPPER MORNING LIGHT will be the PACKET FOR THE 5TH JUNE.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co., or JAMES BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN Sails on the 15th JUNE.

"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF CLIPPER PACKETS
FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For Freight and Passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO.,
Regent-road, Liverpool;
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.

EDWARD HAMERTON,
AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING AGENT,
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Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.

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TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title Investable.
Apply to B., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

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FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSES, LODGINGS, RESIDENCES, &c.
NAGLE AND SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS,
CHIEF OFFICES, 4, ANGLESEA-STREET, DUBLIN,
Set many Houses, Lodgings, &c., Weekly. They are the only Agents in this City who advertise such in the papers free of expense. Parties having Unoccupied Tenements should at once place them on the Office Books, where they will receive important assistance towards their Letting.
They can now Let a Board and Residence, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Rathmines-road; Ditto, Lower Dominick-street; Ditto, York-street; Furnished Apartments, Triton Ville-avenue, Sandymount; Ditto, York-street; Ditto, Mountpleasant-avenue, Ranelagh; Ditto, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Summer-hill; Ditto, Kingstown; Furnished House, fit for reception of a respectable Family, Harcourt-street; Ditto, Kingstown; Ditto, Booterstown.
NAGLE AND SON
Negociate LOANS and ADVANCE MONEY on Personal or other Security, and
CONDUCT AUCTIONS
In all parts of Ireland.

MR. O'CONNOR,
HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
DETACHED COTTAGES AND VILLAS,
BY THE MONTH OR SEASON,
AT KINGSTOWN, BLACK ROCK, BRAY, DALKEY, And the North Side,
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK

Horses, Carriages, &c.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s, each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.
G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM ANDCO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9 d, and 3s.
B and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
*** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY.
WM. LEDGER ERSON respectfully invites attention to his PRESENT STOCK OF
PARKER'S COD LIVER OIL,
CELEBRATED FOR
PURITY, MEDICINAL PROPERTIES, AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.
Quarts, 3s.; Pints, 1s. 6d.; Half-pints, 10d.
WM. LEDGER ERSON, entering on his eighth year in business, begs to return his warmest acknowledgments to the Medical Profession for the very liberal support so generously extended to his Establishment, where his system of retailing PURE DRUGS at a *moderate price* has proved eminently successful.
Aided by an efficient staff of Pharmaceutical Chemists, he also begs to intimate that PHARMACY in all its branches (except that of Compounding Practitioners' Prescriptions) and preparations requiring a knowledge of Chemistry and skill in Manipulation, are carefully conducted in his Establishment.
All PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made strictly according to the Pharmacopœia of the College. All Medicines and Chemical Compounds of the Materia Medical strictly pure.
WM. LEDGER ERSON,
DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY STREET, DUBLIN.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

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TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

NEW MUSIC.
Just Published,
THE "FAIRY'S SOLILOQUY."
The Music and Words by "Cobweb."
This charming Song is beautifully Illustrated, in Colours by Forster, Brothers, William-street.
RUSSELL, WESTMORLAND-STREET, and all Music-sellers. Price 2s. 6d.

Publications.

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Terms—One Guinea per Annum.
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Published This Day, gratis and post free,
A Priced List of Recent Books in every department of literature, withdrawn from library circulation, and offered at greatly reduced prices for cash, engaged perfect and free from soil or injury.
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One door from Nassau-street.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.

The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture; and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.
Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various sciences which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly *resumé* of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.
Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.
The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."
Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.
An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the REVIEW Office immediately before publication.
Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.
As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.
Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—

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Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
Quarterly	0	5	6

All Moneys to be made payable to JOHN O'TOOLE, for the Proprietors.
WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW OFFICE,
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Insurances.

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FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
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F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square.
R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay.
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office.

Cards.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

ESTABLISHED A.D., 1792.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
JOHN KERR AND COMPANY,
(LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.,)
CABINET-MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS
To the Right Honourable and Honourable her Majesty's
BOARD OF WORKS IN IRELAND,
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The above Warerooms are fully Stocked with first-class Goods of *their own* Manufacture.
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THE MACANASPIES, Stucco Plasterers, take Contracts, and sell their Statuary at moderate prices.
Photographs taken in their Statuary and Photographic Gallery.

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Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
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TO SADDLERS, &c.
J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT,
123, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

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Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6	0 0
Ladies' ditto	5	0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

SUMMER BATHING.
THE NORTHUMBERLAND BATHS,
BERESFORD-PLACE.
Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that the
GREAT PLUNGE BATHS ARE NOW OPEN
for the Season, supplied with a continuous stream of clear sea water, are unrivalled for public accommodation, within Two Minutes' Walk of Sackville-street.
Warm, Shower, Douch, Vapour, and Medicated Baths as usual.
Open from SIX o'clock in the Morning, and Close at TEN o'Clock at Night; the Plunge Baths Close at FIVE o'clock in the Evening.
N.B.—Visitors to Dublin are respectfully informed there are Bed and Sitting Rooms in the Bath House, where Breakfasts and Luncheons can be had, and Dinners from the Hotel adjoining. Charges moderate.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6	0 0
Ladies' ditto	5	0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET1, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and everyex ertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER.
1, *MERRION ROW,*
(Nearly opposite Ely-place).
A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

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MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

Education.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations: 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
Mr. MATTHEW COLLINS, B.A., Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, and Bishop Law's Mathematical Prizeman, T.C.D., author of Mathematical Tracts and other scientific works, receives pupils preparing for any of the Examinations above mentioned.
Some hundreds of his pupils, to whom he can refer, have obtained the highest University Honors, Army Commissions, and situations in various departments of the Civil Service, such as the Customs, the Constabulary, the Banks, &c., and some of them, direct from his instruction, have also obtained Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.
Mr. COLLINS also obtained the first Science Sizarship, the Lloyd Exhibition, and eight first of the first honors in T.C.D., without the help of College Grinders (for he is self-taught); this almost unprecedented University career accounts for the invariable success of his pupils, and for the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding superior instruction anywhere.
Residence at 21 EDEN-QUAY.
N.B.—A Cheap Evening Class is now opened from Seven till Nine, where Arithmetic, Grammar, Book-keeping, Logic, Navigation, Mensuration, Mathematics, Physics, &c., are taught. Mr. Joseph Harcourt obtained a high First Honor in Science (the third) at the last Junior Freshman Examination in Trinity College Dublin, by having the benefit of Mr. Collins's instruction for some days before that Examination.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
PROPRIETOR, MR. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in IRELAND; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
111, Marlborough-street, Dublin,
C. MCDERMOTT, PROPRIETOR.
This establishment having recently undergone great alterations and improvement, offers to Tourists, Visitors, and others, as comfortable a home as any in Dublin, and at the most moderate charges. To Young Men requiring comfortable lodgings this house will be found in every respect suited to their wants, being close to the principal offices in the city.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET.*
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS:
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin.
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

PAINTS READY MIXED FOR USE.
MIXED PAINTS,
Warranted to Dry in a few Hours,
Prepared and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD,
DRUGGIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)
W. E. begs to draw the attention of his Friends in the town and country to his beautiful BRIGHT PAINTS, mixed with Varnish; they dry very quickly with a fine Polish. To be had of any shade or colour.
☞ The above packed in Tin vessels for the Country.
Paint Brushes of all kinds, from the best Makers.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

PATENT KNIFE CLEANERS, PATENT CINDER SIFTERS, PATENT MANGLES, GARDEN SEATS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Desire to call attention to their splendid stock of the above, and also to their Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses complete, Including the Iron Chair Sofas, suitable either for a Chair, a Sofa, or a Bed.
In REGISTER GRATES our stock is fully assorted.
Among the many other articles which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:
Drawing-room Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks,
Tea Sets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, &c.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.
Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND GAS FITTERS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Wrought Iron Fireproof Safes, &c.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS. BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES. JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

IRISH GRAPES.
NEW POTATOES,
CUCUMBERS,
ASPARAGUS,
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO PURCHASERS OF WINE, &c., &c.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	28s. per dozen.
Very superior Pale or Golden do. ...	30s. to 34s. "
First class do. Pale, Gold, or Brown	36s. to 42s. "
Old Port, fresh bottled	32s. to 34s. "
Very fine Old do. (rich or dry) ...	36s. to 38s. "
First class do.	40s. "

Champagnes, Clarets, and all other Wines of the first brands at equally moderate prices. South African Port and Sherries, of the most approved Shippers, from 20s. to 24s.
Fawcett and Co.'s best Old Irish Whiskey 16s. per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
F. and Co.'s fine Old Mellow do. ... ... 14s. "
(Particularly recommended for Family use.)
Excellent do. ... ... 12s. "
The finest French Brandies, Rums, Hollands, Old Tom, &c.
Purchasers of 4 dozen of Wine, and upwards, are allowed a Discount of 1s. per dozen; of five gallons of Spirits, 6d. per gallon.
FAWCETT AND COMPANY,
Direct Wine Importers,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER
Has just arrived

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
B. HYAM'S
SUMMER TWEED SUITS, from One Material, 31s. 6d. to 40s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER ANGOLA SUITS, from One Material, 40s. to 60s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER SHEPHERD CHECK SUITS, from One Material, 50s. to 63s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER FANCY DEERSKIN SUITS, from One Material, 40s. to 70s.
Made from the Choicest Materials, and adapted for Undress purposes, Shooting and Fishing recreations.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Parties who prefer having their articles made to order, will find, on inspection, that B. HYAM has an ample stock in every class of goods, consisting of the most fashionable productions of the Continental, English, Irish, and Scotch Looms, which Materials, in wear and colour, may be safely depended upon.

These comprise Black, Coloured, and Mixture Cloths, Black Oxford, and Cambridge Double and Single Milled Doeskins, Deerskins, Viennas, Cross Ribs, Angolas, and Clerical Tweeds. The proprietor has also in Stock an immense choice of New Styles in Trouserings and Vestings for Summer, with an assortment of 6-4 Coatings for making entire Suits from one material, such as no other Establishment has ever exhibited.

The Measuring, Cutting, and production of the Bespoke Articles are under the superintendence of a gentleman of twenty years' experience, distinguished for his sound judgment, good taste, and practical ability in the Fit, Design, and Manufacture of Attire for all ages. Customers are at liberty to return any Article ordered, if not produced to their entire satisfaction.

SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG.
All who would dress their children fashionably, becomingly, and cheaply, will do well to make their purchases from B. HYAM'S Extensive and varied Stock, which comprises every description of Juvenile Attire, the celebrated Belt Dress Suits, at 9s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; also the new Grecian Suits, at 13s. 6d. and 20s., so much in demand last season, are now ready for selection in new styles and materials.

MRS. RITCHIE respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies to her choice stock of LACES and EMBROIDERY GOODS, which will be found of a very superior quality, and are offered for sale at the lowest remunerating prices.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c.
17, LEINSTER-STREET.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE, MERCHANT TAILORS,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
HAVE OPENED the above House. The confidence reposed in them for the past ten years by the Public generally is the best test of the principles on which their business is conducted. Those who may patronise No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET will find the same principles acted on, which will secure purchasers all the advantages arising from the best materials, superior cutting, good workmanship, punctuality, and moderate prices.
The 16s. 6d. TROWSERS,
made from a peculiar texture in Angola, Cheviot, and Scotch Tweeds, can be had only at
No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
NOTE.—The Name is BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Branch of 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And the Number is 70.

LIVERIES.—The peculiar elegant cut of our Liveries cannot be excelled, being the same as worn by the Servants of the Elite of London. For style, fit, and finish they cannot be surpassed.

Footman's Suit	...	...	...	£4 10
Groom's	...	...	...	4 16
Coachman's	...	...	...	4 18
Blue or Drab Devon Top Coat	...			4 4

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR,
16, DUKE STREET,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).
While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.
A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices.
REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe,
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
85, GRAFTON STREET.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING
MRS. HAINE, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
In announcing the receipt of her PARIS FASHIONS for this Month in
MILLINERY, TRIMMED CRINOLINES, TAPE, BELGIAN CHIP BONNETS, &c.,
begs to say that her Stock will be found to comprise some of the newest and most *recherche* Styles of the Season, and at Prices most moderate.
THE DRESS MAKING
is as hitherto personally superintended by Mrs. HAINE, and she trusts, from her great practical experience, combining moderate charges, punctuality, and giving
THE LATEST FASHIONS,
to receive a continuance of that kind patronage she has been so long favoured with.
WAREROOMS, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPE.
I beg to direct attention to the "INVERNESS CAPE," a really useful and elegant Garment for the present Season, possessing advantages which are not to be found in many Overcoats now in use, allowing *perfect freedom to the arms*, and is peculiarly adapted for Riding and Driving.
CHEVIOT TWEED, TWO GUINEAS PER SUIT AND UPWARDS.
An order is *respectfully solicited.*
B. O'CONNOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
13, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS,
FRUITERER TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

GREEN FRUIT.
Home Grapes,
Oranges and Lemons.

DRIED FRUITS.
Layer Raisins, Whole, Half, and Quarter Boxes,
Eleme Figs, ½ and 1-16 Boxes,
French Plums, in Fancy Cartoons,
Tafilat Dates,
French Prunes, 6d. per lb.,
Jordan Almonds,
Valencia Almonds,
Bitter Almonds,
Normandy Pippins in Baskets,

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
Green Gage Plums,
Apricots,
Figs,
Pears,
Cherries,
Maribles,
Chonois,
Lemon Rings,
Orange and Lemon Chips,
Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peels,
Ginger Lumps,

Angelica,
East India Ginger, 1s. 6d per jar.

BOTTLED FRUITS IN SYRUP.
Apricots,
Green Gages,
Cherries,
Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN BRANDY.
Cherries,
Green Gages,
Apricots,
Peaches.

BOTTLED FRUITS FOR COOKING.
Raspberries, 1s 6d per bottle,
Cherries, 1s 6d ditto,
Currants, 1s 6d ditto,
Green Gages, 1s 6d ditto,
Damsons, 1s 6d ditto.

NUTS.
Grenoble Walnuts,
Black Spanish Nuts,
Massini Nuts,
Brazil Nuts,
Pecan Nuts, 1s. per lb.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
Mixed,
Chowchou,
Picalalilla,
Girkins,
West India,
French Capers,
French Olives,
Green Peas in Canister, 1. 6d. per Canister,
Harvey's Sauce,
Tomata Sauce,
Mushroom Catsup,
Fine Lucca Oil,
Scotch Marmalade.

SUNDRIES.
Calves-foot Jelly, Quart and Pint Bottles,
Biscuits in variety,
Liqueures, Home and Foreign,
Asparagus,
Rhubarb, Mushrooms,
Green Peas, Cucumbers,
New Potatoes.

Goods Packed and forwarded to all parts of the Country.

TO THE MILITARY, NAVY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.
NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE.
Geneva and English Watches. Carriage and other Portable Clocks accurately Repaired, Cleaned, and properly Timed, with care and dispatch on the Premises.
N.B. Gold and Silver Horizontal or Verge Watches and Clocks, which are regarded as Family Relics, can be made as New and Perfect Time-Keepers, by re-arranging them and fitting in New Patent Lever Escapements, on Improved and Scientific Principles. *Terms Moderate.*
Commands forwarded to the
OLD ESTABLISHED WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
will be respectfully attended to by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK.

LEFT FOR SALE, AT A. FLETCHER'S,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
1 New METAL GARDEN ROLLER, 18 inches wide.
1 METAL GARDEN SEAT.
1 SHOWER BATH, with Force Pump, in perfect order.
The above will be SOLD CHEAP, the Owner having no further use for them.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER,
SUPPLEMENT TO "THE IRISH TIMES,"
is now published every SATURDAY.
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER."
For Two Lines or under, ... 6d. each.
For every additional line ... ... 3d.
In Advertisements in manuscript the probable length and charge may be estimated by counting the number of words and allowing nine words to a line.
The guaranteed circulation of "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER" will be over Ten Thousand copies each publication.
Three or more consecutive insertions of an advertisement in the IRISH TIMES will entitle Advertisers to an Insertion *gratis* in
THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER;
and as the IRISH TIMES publishes both Morning and Evening Editions, they will thus secure their appearing before the Public Seven times in the week, with a total circulation of over Fifteen Thousand copies per week.
Permanent Advertisers in the IRISH TIMES will have their Advertisements inserted gratis every week in THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
SCALE OF DISCOUNT
ALLOWED ON ADVERTISEMENTS REPEATED WEEKLY.

10	per cent. on	5 insertions.
12½	,,	on 10 ,,
25	,,	on 25 ,,
40	,,	on 52 ,,

The largest proportion of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be again collected, and the Public will thus have an opportunity of perusing Advertisements at their leisure, which they would otherwise be unable to do were they distributed on Saturday, and called for on Monday morning.
The circulation of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be confined to Dublin, but two thousand copies will be sent off every morning of publication to all the Clubs, Hotels, and Officers' Messes, &c. throughout Ireland, and two thousand more, being all that will be collected, will be transmitted to the country on Monday, to all the Boards of Guardians, principal Magistrates, Deputy Lieutenants, and others likely to benefit Advertisers, which with the large country circulation of THE IRISH TIMES, will give a more consecutive, extended, and efficient circulation than that of any other Paper published in Ireland.

THE IRISH TIMES
is Published on the Morning of every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
With an Evening Edition on each Day.
The want has been much felt in Ireland of any Newspaper supporting those enlightened and consistently Liberal views adapted to the present age, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding stirring up those religious differences which it is the desire of every real well-wisher of Ireland to see long since forgotten.
To supply this want, the Proprietor has been induced to establish the IRISH TIMES, and he confidently trusts that those who do him the honour of becoming Subscribers will find the Paper worthy of their support.
Neither outlay nor trouble is spared to command both the highest talent and the latest intelligence, and thus to render the IRISH TIMES second to no other paper in Ireland, and the Proprietor, therefore, feels confident of receiving that support, which he will use every endeavour to render the Paper worthy of.
The IRISH TIMES is Published before Six o'Clock on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, and an Evening Edition, having the very Latest News, is published at Five, o'Clock, P.M., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers are regularly supplied, as also with a Bulletin (Gratis) on *every* important occasion, containing the Late s Intelligence.
Subscriptions to the IRISH TIMES, for either Morning or Evening Edition :—

STAMPED.			
Yearly	... ...	£2	0 0
Half-yearly	... ...	1	0 0
Quarterly	... ...	0	10 0
UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	... ...	£1	10 0
Half-yearly	... ...	0	15 0
Quarterly	... ...	0	7 6

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

HOUSE, LAND, AND MERCANTILE SALES
EFFECTED UPON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
PARTNERSHIPS ARRANGED
AT
THE GENERAL AGENCY AND EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
OF
MESSRS. BRADY AND COMPANY,
86, ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Servants with good discharges are registered upon a moderate charge, and an advertisement given if a situation is not procured upon the spot.
MESSRS. BRADY AND COMPANY,
ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	90½ ⅜	HOLIDAY.	90¼ ½	91¼ ⅝	91	90½
Ditto Account	90½ ⅜		90¼	91¼	91	90½
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	90½ ⅜		90¼ ½	91¼	91	90½
Ditto Account	90½		90¼	91	91	90½
Bank Stock					240½	240

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three Per Cent. Consols for Account, 9th June	...	91
Ditto for new Account, 8th July	...	91
New Three Per Cent., Stock,	...	91 90½ 91
Bank Stock	...	240½

MINES.

Wicklow-Copper Mines	...	42

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Wicklow	...	42
Great Southern and Western Stock	...	103¾ ½ ¾
Irish South Eastern	...	60
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	...	20½
Waterford and Tramore	...	4¼ ¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Cork and Bandon, 8½ per cent. perpetual	...	6
Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual,	...	11½ ¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perp.	...	97
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeem.	...	16½

THE IRISH TIMES is published before SIX o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Five, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.
☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: SATURDAY, MAY 28.

SPENCER, in his famous dialogue on Ireland, wrote down his belief that "it is the fatal destiny of that land that no purposes whatsoever which are undertaken for her good will prosper or take good effect." Many a time was this sentence quoted against us, before and after the famine years. But, thanks to Providence, Ireland has now a brilliant prospect before her. She is no longer considered to be her own bane or England's difficulty. We were said to be incapable of managing our own affairs and devoid of the perseverance and business habits of the Englishmen. English Boards and London Directors generously undertook the guidance of all our affairs for us, and always succeeded in making confusion worse confounded. If an investigation was necessary, one requiring an accurate knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people, forthwith a pair of Commissioners who had never been beyond the sound of Bow-bells, were sent over to us. It was supposed that a breath of Irish air would inspire them with a knowledge of the wants of Ireland, while their Saxon wisdom would supply a remedy. Our Railroads, Banks, Insurance Companies, were all managed in London. Yet it unfortunately turned out that Englishmen could not always succeed in the management of their own affairs. Now and then the world was astonished by the bursting of some enormous bubble, or shocked by the discovery of a gigantic swindle. Banks came tottering down, dragging each other to ruin, like card houses. Railways were constructed to decaying towns without inhabitants, or ruined each other in a mad race of competition. At last, slowly recovering as from a dream, we began to venture on the management of our own affairs, and to make capital for ourselves by industry, to augment it by economy and to consolidate it by domestic tranquillity. To the great astonishment of our neighbours Irish railways proved remunerative and admirably conducted; our banks are prospering, by giving aid to the progress of the country, our credit is good, our people are contented, peace and order prevail throughout Ireland. We have ventured to compete with Liverpool in Transatlantic communication; and London merchants are actually beginning to see that it would be an advantage to receive their New York letters two days earlier than usual through an Irish port, which nature, in a freak, had formed facing the Atlantic. The National Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of twelve per cent.: its shares are at £100 premium. The "Rest" has increased last year from £104,792 to £123,967, notwithstanding the deduction of the dividend and a bonus of 15 shillings on each share. This "rest" indicates the amount of accumulated and untouched profits on a paid-up capital of only £500,000. Though the transactions of the Bank extend to above five millions within the year, and the bills discounted exceed £3,000,000, the losses by bad debts were insignificant. It reflects credit on the selection of the officers, that for two years not a single claim has been made upon the guarantee fund.

All this must be exceedingly gratifying as well as profitable to the shareholders; but the Report presented to the Company contains many subjects deserving national congratulation. The numerous agents of so extensive a Company have superior means and opportunities of analyzing the condition of trade, manufacture, and agriculture. By the most careful scrutiny, and by judicious accommodation, Banks are enabled to pay dividends, and yet bring profits to those they aid. The statistics given by a Bank are perfectly reliable with respect to the actual condition of all sources of wealth or prosperity. On turning to the report of the National Bank we find that the condition of Ireland last year has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The newest improvements in agriculture have been introduced. Our farmers are careful in the selection of pure breeds of live stock. Tenants in numerous cases have purchased the lands they rented. The Irish fisheries, a source of wealth hitherto shamefully neglected, are being actively developed. Our people are peaceable, and have acquired habits of self-reliance and independence. There is a proportionate decrease in crime. At Longford and Tipperary the judges warmly congratulated the county on its order and prosperity. The depositors in the National Bank alone exceed 29,000. [Poor rates are lower than they have ever yet been. In a population exceeding 6,000,000 there are but 56,000 of all ages receiving relief, being less than half the number receiving relief in Scotland with only half our population. Intelligence and education are increasing among all classes. Labour is in demand, and all kinds of produce command remunerative prices. As to our prospects for the ensuing year, the breadth of land under crops is very largely increased. Providence aided our people in the honourable struggle to work out their independence. Ireland escaped the long continued drought which produced such distress in Holland and Holstein. The price, therefore, obtained for Irish dairy produce was unusually high. Our cattle too escaped the epidemic which caused such calamity on the Continent of Europe, and are more numerous than at former periods. Class prejudices and party feeling are dying out except with an insignificant minority, who choose to look back when all the rest are looking forward. Irishmen are more genial, more tolerant, and more forgiving towards each other. It will soon be difficult to verify the old taunt which said, that if you could place one Irishman upon a spit, you could find hundreds to turn him.

Some of the London journals have been strangely puzzled to account for Lord Derby's majority in Ireland. Some said the constituencies were bribed. It would be no easy thing to bribe constituencies as large as ours. Some said it was the Pope did it. They reasoned that because Lord Derby did not join in war, together with France, he must intend to assist Austria; but Austria defends the Pope, and therefore the Pope supports Lord Derby. It would be idle to use argument to persons who can be convinced by such reasoning as that. The intelligent and thinking observer will see that the increasing prosperity of Ireland is ruining democracy. Nothing so tends to make men conservative as the acquisition of property, and our people naturally are not inclined to restore to power a party under whose selfish rule they have been degraded as well as depressed.

A correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, draws attention to the very unequal way in which the present Government divides its favours between the two branches of the legal profession. Since Lord Derby's accession to office, the members of the Bar have had their merits acknowledged by appointments to the very respectable figure of £30,000 a-year: £500 a-year, we are told, will more than cover all that has been bestowed within the same period, on the Solicitors. To make matters worse, offices that are specially ministerial, and that require, therefore, the training and qualifications of a Solicitor are made over to their brothers of the long robe; who, in the matter of patronage, may be said to be their big brothers, indeed. His Excellency has, perhaps, a very exalted notion of the political integrity of his Government's supporters among the Irish Solicitors, and thinks that their adhesion stands in no need of such vulgar encouragements as the occasional gift of a good place. Our correspondent, however, thinks differently, and seems quite insensible to the delicate compliment paid to his profession by Lord Eglintoun. We can only say that Solicitors are not usually supposed to be quite indifferent to their interests, and that if the present system of complimenting their virtue at the expense of their pocket be continued, Messrs. Grogan and Vance may see the zeal of many Dublin solicitors, many of whom are now their warm supporters, wax rather cold at the next Parliamentary elections.

After all, it is not merely a matter of the pocket. The status of the learned profession depends, to a great extent, on the recognition it receives from the Crown. If the Government of this country declares, by the uniform tenor of its patronage, that the Solicitors are not eligible for respectable public appointments, the consequence will be, that men of high qualifications will leave, or not enter, the profession, and the public will have to put up with attorneys and solicitors of an inferior stamp. This is the real evil to be apprehended; and we trust that Lord Eglintoun's adviser's will avoid bringing so grave a reproach as it would imply on his deservedly popular and efficient administration.

(From the Times of yesterday.)

A House of Commons fresh from the hustings is easy of division. That is the time when it ought to be secured by the chief who expects to do anything; for every month, every affair of a night, every trifling incident, tends to obliterate pledges and to supply new motives or new pretences for action. So we conclude no time will be lost in bringing the House to that issue which Lord Derby most expressly and industriously declared to be the purpose and the excuse of the dissolution. To which side of the political world have the British constituency given their preference at this critical period? Considering the singular fatality attending Ministries which have the misfortune to conduct the commencement of a war, we could almost have wished anybody who could be easily spared to run the risk of this mischance; but there is now no choice. Lord Derby has put a question to the country; the answer is given; notwithstanding a serious loss, there is still a large numerical majority against Lord Derby, and it must be used now or never. Of course, that majority is abandoned, and a defeat must be accepted, unless the chiefs of the Liberal party can bring themselves to a reconciliation. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have to forgive a good deal. The chief hope is that they have done one another so much mischief that there is some difficulty in deciding which is the debtor on the account. A little extra self-complacency may give each of them the comfortable assurance that he had been the greater aggressor of the two, or the most formidable avenger. Unfortunately nothing can be forgotten, for it is all not only on the page of history, but at the very headings of its chapters and in the very titles of its volumes. Women, they say, can forgive, and men forget; but politicians are of that neuter gender which neither forgives nor forgets very thoroughly, but overlooks or holds in abeyance. For the present, without prejudice to the general account, and reserving the right to re-open several controversies and demand certain quittances, political rivals can combine and get on somehow together. There really is no reason why these two men should not get on well under almost any arrangement. If they cannot divide honour and power to their mutual satisfaction while one is non-inal chief, there are several most unexceptionable statesmen who would hold the post of honour without unduly presuming on a titular supremacy. Indeed, with Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the Cabinet, there is no one else who would be likely to lead in too dictatorial a fashion.

It is quite within the last ten years that this personal rivalry, which has exercised so great and pernicious an influence on the fortunes of England, became a recognized fact. In 1851 Lord John Russell found that, without any understanding to that effect, Lord Palmerston conceived that he was solely responsible for foreign affairs, and had no occasion to consult his colleagues, or even, on all-important questions, to take the commands of a higher personage. Eight years ago Lord John Russell was probably of opinion that he was quite as good at foreign affairs as Lord Palmerston, and was both qualified and entitled to overhaul his proceedings as freely as he pleased. So he got rid of his too forward and powerful colleague, and no doubt felt that he had added a cubit to his stature. The proportions of nature, however, are not so easily changed, and the very next year Lord John Russell was made to feel that Lord Palmerston was not less inconvenient as a foe than as a friend. Both had had a lesson, and with much misgiving, especially on the part of the great Reformer, they merged their differences in equal subordination to Lord Aberdeen. It could not be quite satisfactory to quarrel for a prize, and for a third to carry it off—but they bore the harness well and jogged on two years. Lord John, however, though ready to share office with Lord Aberdeen, declined to go with him to the stake, and left him on the eve of his downfall. On that event our Parliamentary system, which is always working out all possible permutations, gave Lord Palmerston the Premiership, and Lord John Russell having quarrelled with the last Ministry, had no alternative but to accept as a chief the man whom he had formerly cashiered as a colleague. It might be wisdom, it might be meekness, but neither virtue had its reward, possibly because it was not consistently carried out. Lord John Russell showed himself at once a fidgetty colleague, and was seduced by his own restlessness into a mission to Vienna, where he lost his time, reputation, and eventually his seat in the Cabinet. He had now leisure to revive old recollections; and, having no longer the country to look after, was the better able to consider the means of avenging himself. He took his revenge on the China question, and no doubt more effectually in that distracted state of the Liberal party which has led to the instalment of a Conservative minority in power, and an appeal to the country, with at least a doubtful result.

Happily, these men are statesmen and politicians. Were they simply two neighbours, two squires, two clergymen, or a clergyman and a squire, one hundredth part of this mutual injury would make them utterly irreconciliable. Neither vestry, nor club, nor bishop, nor bench of magistrates, nor any human power, would ever bring them together, except to scowl defiance or exchange words of heat. But Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are politicians, and though the words "policy," "politic," "political," and all that refer to the government of mankind, have an odious meaning in the vulgar mind, they are more compatible with mutual forgiveness than are terms of more purely theological import. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston may get on very well yet. We do not underrate the difficulties in the way of their joint action. We are not deceived by their readiness to run together in opposition. "The more the merrier" when a Minister is to be pulled down, and twenty statesmen are not too many to pronounce funeral orations on a foe. But the difficulty begins when the booty has to be divided between the pack. Where there is but one lion the old apologue tells us the arrangement that is usually made, but in the present instance there are at least two lions, who both expect a share in proportion to their dignity, if not their deserts. Even granting the first difficulty over, how are men so accustomed to supremacy to sit long at the same table, and feel in the same measures equal responsibility and pride? We can only say that as the occasion is pre-eminently one for forgiveness and forbearance, the one who shows most of these qualities will deserve best of his country. Our Parliamentary history for the last twenty years supplies the gravest lessons against political impatience and the mere vanity of office. Neither Lord John Russell nor Lord Palmerston would add to his reputation by that two years' tenure of power which is all that can be expected from Lord Derby's immediate successor. In the event of a war there may be another Pitt and another Liverpool Administration; but till some strong passion carries the country off its legs we are likely to have our triennial Parliament and biennial Administration. Are honours so brief and capricious worth the rivalry of such men as Palmerston and Russell? Will posterity note that the one was Premier so many times, the other so many; or that the one was Premier altogether so many years and so many months, and the other so many months less? No; the things that survive are the broad outlines, the honourable abnegation, the evident preference of country to self. But these statesmen have not merely to add to their good name. They have, unfortunately, something to repair and redeem. They have done themselves much wrong in the eyes of future ages by their long strife. The present, happily, if they could but understand it, is the very opportunity their friends would wish them for setting themselves right with one another, with their country, and with the world.

The *Daily News* on the accession of the new King of Naples, says—

The Government of Francis II. stands in a position which enables it to do much for or against the cause of Italian independence, for which Sardinia is now contending in arms. We believe that the King proposes to pursue a policy of strict neutrality, and that he has no present thoughts of reviving the Constitution. Indeed throughout Italy the conviction is so universal that constitutional government cannot rest on a secure basis in any Italian State while a great despotic power like Austria is perpetually exerting her influence to destroy it, that people ask in Naples not whether the constitution will be revived, but whether the King will join the allies for the liberation of Italy. The moderate constitutional party desire ardently to see such an alliance effected, and the resources of one of the most powerful States of the Peninsula devoted to the common cause. But as they did not expect this, they are glad to know that the King places himself on an intention to sustain the role of an independent Italian Prince, and hope that, as events unfold themselves, he will not shrink from a policy worthy of that character.

What the moderate Liberals fear most is violent attempts at dynastic change. They do not believe that the cause of good government has anything to gain by the substitution of the Murats for the family now reigning. They see that the King, deeply wronged by Austria at the critical moment of his accession, and connected by blood with the illustrious House of Savoy, may be led to maintain the independence of the kingdom against Austria, and to pursue a course of internal improvement at home; while a violent subversion of the throne, if effected in the interest of the descendants of a former revolutionary sovereign, would involve the nation in discord, and probably embroil it with foreign states. The Murats have, in fact, no party of any consequence in the the kingdom of Naples. They are men of even less than common capacity, and are utterly destitute of the faculty of governing. No one knows this better than Napoleon III., and the stories that we hear from time to time of his desire to place them on the throne of the Two Sicilies are extravagant inventions. The Emperor of the French does not want a quarrel with Russia just now, yet Russia, it is well known, would on no account consent to see the Murats reigning at Naples.

The situation of the young King is, in many respects, one to excite pity. His education has been grievously neglected. He has been committed unreservedly to the care and management of the priests, and, except that he is the son of his father, has scarcely one qualification of a governor. At the same time he is a political necessity, and a defence against the Austrian party at Court. He may have native talents which have not hitherto been suspected, and virtues which until now have found no opportunity for development; and right glad shall we be if the Liberal politicians, who now appear to trust the son of their oppressor, find no reason to repent their generous confidence.

The *Morning Post* on the Irish elections says:—

Unless we are greatly misled, the investigations of the select committees of the forthcoming Parliament will disclose an extent of bribery and intrigue on the part of the Government, in the Irish elections, equal to that which was made known on their previous dissolution of Parliament by the committees of 1853.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

The Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Frederick William, the members of the royal family, and suite, left Osborne at two o'clock on Thursday, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past six.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Frederick William went soon after their arrival to Clarence-house, St. James's, and visited the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke de Nemours, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, also called at Clarence-house, to inquire after the health of the Duchess.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—It is stated that an official communication has been received by the authorities at Gravesend to the effect that the Princess Frederick William, now on a visit to her royal mother, will depart from that port on the 2d of June.

The Earl of Derby will give a Parliamentary full dress dinner party on Monday, the 6th June, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Viscount Palmerston will entertain a large circle of his political friends in the House of Commons, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on the 6th of June.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give a full dress dinner party at his residence in Grosvenor-st. on the eve of the commencement of the parliamentary session, on the 6th of next month.

Lord and Lady Massy have arrived at Hermitage, after a tour in Scotland.

The Dowager Marchioness of Waterford will shortly leave Curraghmore for Ford Castle, her ladyship's new residence, which, with the munificent annuity of £14,000, was bequeathed to her by the will of the late Marquis of Waterford.

Lady (Elizabeth) Dunsany has returned to Wallace's Hotel, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, from Brighton.

Lord Farnham has left Farnham, county of Cavan, for Claridge's Hotel, London.

William Chapman, Esq., has returned to South Hill, county of Westmeath.

Captain Stopford and family have left Pau, Pyrenees, *en route* for Lisalea, county of Monaghan.

John Vance, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Vance have left 18, Rutland-square for London.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, Mrs. Knox, and family have arrived at the Palace, Holywood, from London.

The Earl of Bessborough and suite left Waterford on Monday, for London, *via* Milford.

BARON MARTIN.—This eminent judge has been visiting his Irish estates in this neighbourhood.—*Derry Journal.*

Sir Hugh Dillon Massy has arrived at Portman-square, London, from Doonass.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald, of Carrigorn, county Clare, has arrived at Cheltenham.

General Stokes has left the Gresham Hotel, for Tralee.

LORD AND LADY MASSERENNE.—It being known that Lord and Lady Masserenne were expected to arrive in Antrim on Wednesday, a deputation of their friends and neighbours waited for their arrival, for the purpose of presenting an address to his lordship to congratulate him on his recovery from the very severe illness under which he had suffered so long. The address, which was signed by one hundred of his lordship's friends and neighbours, was read by George J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., and a suitable reply was read by his lordship, who, we were much gratified to observe, seemed to be completely recovered from his illness.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, and Rector of Barford St. Martin, Wiltshire, to preach the Latin sermon before the new convocation at St. Paul's, on Wednesday next, the 1st of June.

The Lord Bishop of Cork has postponed his ordination from Trinity Sunday to Sunday, July 3rd, in consequence of the triennial visitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

CHRIST CHURCH, BELFAST.—The trustees of this church have, we understand, appointed the Rev. Samuel Robert Gregg as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Drew in this important sphere of ministerial labour. Mr. Gregg is son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, and has been for some times curate to the Rev. J. R. Woodroofe, at Glanmire, diocese of Cork, in which post his ministrations have been highly valued.

The Rev. Robert R. Dean, curate of Gorey parish, has been offered the curacy of St Mary's Dublin; but the reverend gentleman has not yet decided whether he will leave Gorey, where he has laboured with much zeal and efficiency for more the five years, having to bear the entire responsibility of the parish.

ST THOMAS'S CHURCH.—On and after Sunday next, May 29th, there will be divine service at eight o'clock every Sunday morning (God willing), in St. Thomas's Church The second service will commence at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., and at the same hour in the District Church in Orielstreet. The Sunday-school will be held at a quarter-past ten o'clock, precisely. There is a special service for the deaf and dumb every Sunday morning, in the upper vestry-room of St. Thomas's Church, which will be held for the future at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m.

University Intelligence.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1858.

DIVINITY EXAMINATION.

SENIOR CLASS.—The following students were arranged in classes, according to their answering, the names in each class being placed according to the order of merit.

First Class—William C. M'Causland, D.; John W. Gregg, D. Second Class—Henry Hare, D.; Reeves Robert Collins, D.; William H. Kirkpatrick, D.; William J. Chapman, D.; Thos. W. S. Collis, D. Third Class—Andrew E. Carleton, D.; Chichester Read, D.

BERKLEY MEDALS, 1859.—Henry Tyrrell, schol.; Gerald Fitzgibbon, schol.

BIBLICAL GREEK.—John Martin, schol.; Albert I. Macdonogh, schol.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.—Michael Rawlins, schol.; John Henry Martin, ex-schol.

PREMIUMS FOR COMPOSITION AT UNDERGRADUATE CLASSICAL LECTURES.—Senior Sophister—Edmund Bewley, schol. Senior Freshmen—Dodgson Madden: James Price, Junior Freshmen—Maurice Hime.

CATECHETICAL PREMIUMS.

HILARY TERM, 1859.

Senior Freshmen—Francis A. Tarleton, Franc. Sadleir, George F. Harden, William Humphrys. Junior Freshmen—Edwin Atkinson, John Hornidge, Robert Connolly, sis.; James Rumsay, Charles Benson, William Birch. Certificate—Thomas Collins, James Goggin, William Lodge, George Hingston.

TRINITY EXAMINATION, 1859.

Senior Freshmen—Robert M'Clintock, Raywood Firth, John H. Edge, Elliot Armstrong; William A. Barnes and George H. Kirkpatrick (equal). Certificate—William M'Lowry. Junior Freshmen—Robert Guinness, Charles Knox, Joseph Adderley, Hans Morrison, Augustus Smith.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.—At the Supplemental Examination for Diploma, held in Trinity Term, the following gentlemen were recommended for diploma:—John Gore Young, W. Frederick Egan.

TRINITY TERM, 1859.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The names of the candidates are arranged according to the order of merit.

Respondent—Lewis K. Delamere, schol. Second Rank—Mr. Wm. E. H. Lecky, Mr. Richard Creed. Third Rank—John Henderson, schol.; John Campbell, George Beamish.

Unclassed Candidates who have been allowed the Examination, arranged alphabetically:—John Bolster, Robert

give each individual volunteer a thorough knowledge of the use of his weapons, and so to qualify the force to act efficiently as an auxiliary to the regular army and militia, the only character to which it should aspire.

"5. It is evident that this subject will be best attained by the enrolment of volunteers in small bodies—in companies—consisting of an establishment of—

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
1 Ensign,
100 Men of all ranks, as a maximum;

or in subdivisions, and even sections of companies, with the due proportion of officers, and composed of individuals having a knowledge of, and thorough dependence upon, each other personally; and it should rarely, if ever, be sought to form them into larger corps, entailing the necessity of a lengthened and complicated system of drill instruction.

"6. The nature of our country, with its numerous enclosures and other impediments to the operation of troops in line, give importance to the service of volunteer riflemen, in which bodies each man deriving confidence from his own skill in the use of his arm, and from his reliance on the support of his comrades—men whom he has known, and with whom he has lived from his youth up, intimately acquainted, besides, with the country in which he would be called to act—would hang with the most telling effect upon the flanks and communications of a hostile army.

"7. The instruction, therefore, that is most requisite is practice in the use and handling of the rifle, and with a view to this, sites for firing at a target should be established, if possible, in every locality where companies or bodies of volunteer riflemen are formed, and every encouragement given to the men to avail themselves of them, leaving it to themselves to select their own hours of practice, or for such further instructions as sharpshooters as it may appear desirable to give them, namely, how to extend and avail themselves of cover, to fire advancing or retiring, to protect themselves from cavalry, or other simple movements which, while leaving every man his individual action, would enable them to act together with more effect. Interested, as the more wealthy classes throughout the country will be in the efficiency of such bodies of volunteers formed in their own neighbourhood, they will doubtless co-operate heartily with the lords lieutenant of counties in endeavouring to find such sites for practice, and in whatever else may tend to further the object in view.

"8. Her Majesty's Government will authorise the issue from the public magazines at the cost price of targets, and of the regulated annual allowance of practice and exercise ammunition for each trained volunteer, viz:—

90 rounds ball } cartridge,
60 blank }
165 percussion caps;

and for the training of each recruit—

110 ball, } cartridges,
20 blank, }
145 percussion caps,
20 " for snapping practice.

Requisitions for the same to be made to the Secretary of State for War upon forms which will be supplied, on demand from this office.

"9. With a view to the supply of ammunition from the Government stores for the use of volunteers, it is a primary and indispensable condition of their formation that the rifles with which they are armed should be perfectly uniform in gauge with those in use by the regular army, and that there should be a similar uniformity in the size of the nipple, in order to suit the Government percussion cap.

"9. The apparatus for testing the gauge consists of two plugs, one of ·577in., and another ·580in. Each rifle, to be serviceable, must admit the former and exclude the latter.

"All the barrel-makers in Birmingham, and the 'setters up' in that town, as well as in London, are provided with similar plugs to those which are used in the 'view rooms' at those places; and as the arms of each corps will be subject to an examination by competent viewers foom the Government Small Arm Department, under the directions of Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, R.A., superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory (for which purpose application must be made to the War-office), commanding officers of corps, and all who purchase arms, should hold the manufacturers responsible for the correctness of the gauge of the barrels and the nipples.

"10. It may further be a question whether it would not be found advantageous, with a view to the better preservation of the arms and accoutrements of the company, to provide, if possible, in the neighbourhood of the practice range or parade ground of each company, a dry and airy building or room as a store, where they could be deposited and properly cleaned and attended to at the expiration of each day's drill.

"11. It is also very desirable that the uniform adopted be as simple as possible, and that that of the different companies serving in each county should be assimilated; and though this point is left to the decision of the volunteers, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, it is considered that a recommendation on the subject would be of advantage.

"12. As regards artillery volunteers, their primary object will be to aid in the most efficient manner in the manning of the batteries erected for the protection of out coast towns, so that the royal artillery and militia may be, to as great an extent as possible, disposable for other services.

"13. These volunteers may consist of a different class from that which will come forward for the more active duties of riflemen in the field. Married men resident on the spot, and such as either could not absent themselves, even for a day, from their usual business, or might be physically unfit for field duties, might yet find ample time or learning how to work a great gun mounted in their immediate neighbourhood, and might be fully adequate to whatever exertion its exercise might require. The interest they would have in thus contributing to the security of their property and families, which would be at once endangered by any hostile attack, would be even stronger than that which would lead volunteer riflemen to the field.

"14. The same principle which is recommended for the organisation of riflemen should be adopted for the artillery volunteers, except that the latter should be divided into still smaller bodies. For instance, the most effective system would be that which would associate 10, or at most 12 men, all neighbours intimately connected with each other, in the charge and working of a particular gun, mounted, so to speak, at their very doors.

"15 One of their number should be appointed to act as captain of the gun, to the charge and working of which their duties would be strictly limited. They might arrange their own time for drill and practice, an artilleryman being charged with the duty of imparting the former, and all that would be required of them would be that they should be able to prove, on a half-yearly inspection, that they had duly profited by the instruction so given, and had qualified themselves for the important trust reposed in them.

"16. Always working and practising with the same gun, they could not but become well acquainted with its range, and the points to which it would have chiefly to be directed.

"In the same manner, associations may be formed in many of our commercial ports and open rivers, for manning and working boats or ship's launches, armed with single guns in the bow, and which might, on occasion, be even more serviceable than the stationary shore batteries. Considering the vast amount of property in vessels, docks, timberyards, &c., exposed, in most of these rivers, to sudden attack from privateers, shipowners and others would probably be well disposed, and think it indeed only a wise precaution on their part, to place any spare boats in their possession, which are adapted for the above-named purposes, at the disposal of such associations, and even themselves to promote their organisation."

The Magistracy.

R. H. Dolling, Esq., the Manor House, Kilrea, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Londonderry, on the recommendation of Sir R. Ferguson, M.P., the Lieutenant of the county.

The Right Hon. Lord Fermoy, Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork, has appointed Edmund Burke, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for the city, in the room of William Trant Fagan, Esq., deceased.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., to the commission of the peace for the city of Cork.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

We share in the general feeling of regret among the admirers of English Opera, at the illness, slight and temporary we hope, which, at the Theatre Royal, has prevented Miss Pyne from appearing on the last three nights. Her absence has been a serious drawback to the attractions of the engagement. Wallace's opera of "Maritana" was presented on Thursday, and the several parts were well maintained. Miss Lancia's *Maritana* was highly creditable. Last evening was presented the popular opera of "Traviata." Mr. St. Albyn did full justice to the musical requirements of the part of *Alfred Germond*, and Miss Lancia as *Violetta* displayed considerable dramatic ability as well as a sweet and highly cultivated voice. The opera of "Satanella" will be presented for the benefit of Miss Pyne, this evening, which, we understand, is the las one of the engagement.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The public will, we are sure, be glad to hear that this interesting diorama is to be exhibited for a short time longer at the Rotundo. Probably by this time there are very few in Dublin who have not visited this really interesting Panorama, but if any of our readers have not yet done so we would strongly recommend them to pay it a visit. It combines both instruction and amusement, and we have heard its accuracy vouched for by a gentleman who was an eye-witness of many of the scenes described. Mr. Gompertz has spared neither expense nor trouble in its production, and he has most certainly succeeded in rendering it superior to anything of the kind ever previously exhibited.

HAMBUJER.

On Monday next the performances of this clever conjuror will be honoured by the presence of Lord Seaton and his family, when we feel sure that his *salon* will be crowded as usual by a numerous and respectable audience.

Correspondence.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

SIR,—A rumour prevails that Mark A. Saurin, Esq., retires from the solicitorship of the Board of Excise, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Smyly, Q.C., or Mr. Andrew Vance, Law Adviser. It is to be hoped that the Lord Lieutenant will give the subject serious consideration before he determines to confer the appointment in question upon a member of the Bar. Since the accession of Lord Derby's Government gentlemen of that favoured profession have had situations bestowed upon them, exceeding in amount the enormous sum of £30,000 a year, while the other learned professions are left with little or nothing of the good things of this life wherewith to make matters pleasant.

If the names of the favored gentlemen, with the salaries which they are now receiving, were appended to this letter, it would give rise to the involuntary exclamation of "Whst lucky dogs!" I, for one, do not envy the Bar their fair share of the loaves and fishes; but when it is rumoured that one of their body is to be transferred forthwith by the sign manual of the Lord Lieutenant into a real Solicitor, in my opinion it is high time for the members of the latter profession to protect it against the unfair exercise of the patronage of the Government.

If my recollection is correct, the Solicitors of Ireland have had £500 a year dispensed amongst them since Lord Derby's accession to power; and if a reference is made to the roll-books of the City of Dublin for the last three elections, the honorable adherence to principle and parties will stand out in strong contrast to the conduct of of the Bar.

The dispensers of patronage should consider this, and take warning before a public protest of the body brings them to more dispassionate reasoning.—Your obedient servant,

Dublin, May 26, 1859. SOLICITOR.

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Morning.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

FRANCE TO THE GERMAN STATES.

The French envoys at the Courts of Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, are at present in Paris, having been summoned to give verbal accounts of the difficulties of their position in consequence of the war excitement in Germany. Independently of the eight divisions already designed to form the army of observation under the command of Marshal Pelissier, four divisions are in course of organisation for the same object.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Accounts from the army of Italy state that the whole of the French troops and military stores are expected next Saturday, the 28th, when the Emperor will probably make a general inspection.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* says the Mediterranean fleet is to be augmented to 35 screw ships of the line.

FEELING IN ROME.

Letters from Rome state that the greatest enthusiasm was produced amongst the people and French troops by the news of the triumph of the French army at Montebello.

PASSENGERS FROM ITALY.

Advices from Marseilles state that the steamers arriving at that port from Italy are crowded with passengers. The English are leaving Tuscany, the Roman States, and Naples.

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

BERNE, MAY 25.—It is reported from Lugano that General Garibaldi, with his 6,000 men, has barricaded himself in the town of Varese, but is without cannon. The Autrians posted in the neighbourhood of Varese are on their side provided with artillery, and a fight has commenced.

The position of Garibaldi with his free corps of 6,000 men, isolated from the Allies, is considered somewhat perilous.

BERNE, THURSDAY.—General Garibaldi has made prisoners of the Austrian officials of the town of Varese. He is reported to have under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery. 2,000 Austrians are at Cameralata, awaiting reinforcements. On Tuesday last a cannonade at Piacenza was said to have been heard as far as Calinde.

BERNE, THURSDAY.—The following advices have been received from Lugano, to the evening of the 25th. This morning a fight took place before Varese. Firing ceased at nine o'clock.—It is asserted that the Austrian *corps d'armée* have been moving towards Sesto Calinde. General Garibaldi is preparing for defence. It is announced that 900 Austrian Bavarian soldiers will shortly arrive on the frontiers of Leichtenstein.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, MAY 27th.—Yesterday General Garibaldi overcame the Austrians at Varese and took two pieces of cannon, and pursued the retreating enemy. On both sides the losses were great.

The inhabitants of the surrounding country have revolted and risen in arms.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation calling on the Lombards to rise.

THE NEW KING OF NAPLES.

TURIN, MAY 27TH.—A private telegram, received here from Naples, announces that the King of Naples on his accession to the throne published a proclamation, in which he announces the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoids making any engagement for the future, and abstains from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian Peninsula.

FRANCE—ADDRESS OF THE EMPRESS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—At ten o'clock the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a discourse to the Presidents of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she "depended on the enlightened patriotism of the deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which we all must feel in the energy of the army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor." Her Majesty further said that she "reckons upon the loyal support of the entire nation, which during the absence of the chief it has chosen, will never be found wanting to a woman and a child." Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of her Majesty's address.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 26.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes General Gyulai's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair at Montebello. Wounded, 718; killed, 290; missing, 288. The enemy, numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit. The Emperor has addressed to General Gyulai an autograph letter, expressing to him and the troops in general his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valour. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made knowu in their respective homes.

By the middle of June the Austrian army in Italy will probably be 325,000 strong, with 75,000 horses, and 850 to 900 guns. A conscription of 100,000 men will be made in a day or two. The writer treats the idea of localising the war as absurd, for there must soon be a general rising in European Turkey.

TRIESTE, MAY 26.—The *Trieste Zeitung* contains the following:—"A Sardinian Commissary has proclaimed the incorporation of Massa with Piedmont." The same journal also states that a Dutch steamer, in violation of national law, has been chased by a French war vessel, hoisting Austrian colours.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERNE, MAY 26.—Three telegrams from Lugano state that Garibaldi has beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon. This morning the report of cannon was heard in the direction of Varese. In all the communes the alarm bells have been rung.

VIENNA, MAY 26.—General Gyulai has published a report of the affair at Montebello, and has made a most desirable impression on the public. The number of the enemy being 40,000, the bravery of the Austrian troops is so much the more esteemed.

VIENNA, MAY 26.—An official bulletin published today states that a brigade of the army had taken up a strong position on the Sesia, close to Candia, but during the nights of the 24th and 25th inst. the Austrians concentrated a battery of four pieces of cannon and four howitzers, and opened fire about four o'clock. The surprise was so great, and the result so favourable, that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandon his encampment altogether.

TRIESTE, MAY 26.—A Dutch steamer has been chased by a French frigate carrying Austrian colours. According to advices from Corfu, the first cargo of coals had arrived there for Russian steam navigation service. Communication between Odessa and Trieste is suspended. The English steamer which left yesterday took the mails for the East.

BERNE, MAY 26.—The town of Varese, in which Gen. Garibaldi has barricaded himself without either cannon or cavalry, is assaulted by the Austrian infantry. The fight has begun.

TURIN, MAY 26.—An official bulletin published today states that a message from Varese announces that at four o'clock this morning 5,000 Austrians attacked Garibaldi's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed with great loss. At Malente, on the road to Como, the Chasseurs d'Alpes fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection, and the people are provided with arms. Garibaldi is in pursuit of the retreating enemy. To-day the Emperor went to Vercelli, accompanied by Generals Vaillant and Marmora. His Majesty was received by the authorities and the clergy, the populace saluting with hearty plaudits.

BERNE, MAY 26.—The cannonade against Varese was heard this morning at Mogadino. Alarm bells are ringing from all the church towers. The tri-colour has been hoisted at Lugano and Baccegno.

Martial law has been declared at Chiasso, in the Canton Tessin.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 27TH.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:—

"ALESSANDRIA, MAY 26TH.—There is nothing new to note. The army continues in excellent condition."

A flotilla of gunboats is ready to sail from Toulon, and is shortly to be followed by a second. It is believed they are to act against Venice. Five gunboats, which can be taken to pieces and remounted, have been shipped to Genoa. They are intended, it is said, to be used against the Austrians on Lake Maggiore.

The French Government, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining English coal, have contracted with three French companies for 250,000 tons

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, MAY 27.—At the sitting of the Federal Diet yesterday, the minor German States voted that in certain eventualities military measures should be taken. Prussia claims that in such cases the initiative should be accorded to her.

NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, THURSDAY, 26TH.—The steamer Vesuvio, which left Naples on the 24th, has arrived here with a full complement of passengers, who have hurriedly quitted Naples from fear of a collision which appeared imminent. The Court is divided. The King, confiding in his army, is making preparations to suppress any outbreak of revolution. His Majesty has ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction. It is asserted that the King will declare for neutrality. His Majesty has received by telegraph re-assuring communications from the great powers.

A telegram, published in the second edition of the *Times*, dated Naples, May 26, says that the capital was tranquil. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday. The garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on Wednesday. The funeral will take place at the end of the week, or on Monday.

RAISING THE STANDARD OF INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY.

The *Times* says it is the intention of M. Kossuth to leave in eight or ten days for Hungary. He goes in the first instance with the full concurrence of the King of Sardinia and Louis Napoleon, and will there concert with General Klapka and other Hungarian officers measures for throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its independence.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN.

Accounts from the southern states of Germany as to the most intense excitement are confirmed. Explanations are said to have been demanded respecting the passage of the Austrian troops through the Bavarian territory.

On the 21st there were between thirty and forty Austrian merchant ships at Malta, none of which dare now venture out.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan steamers in the Mediterranean have received orders not to touch at Genoa.

The Greek Steam Navigation Company intends putting boats on between Trieste and the Levant, and is likely to get the whole trade into its hands,

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MAY 27, 12.45 P.M.—Bourse firm; very little doing. Rentes, 61f. 40c.

3.44 P.M.—Bourse closed, firm. Rentes, 61f. 55c. Money and Account, 61f. 60c., being a rise of nearly ⅛ since yesterday.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been forwarded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the supporters of the Government:—"It is expected that an amendment will be proposed upon the address in answer to the Queen's speech on Tuesday, June 7, and it is of the utmost importance that every vote should be available on that day.—Treasury, May 24."

MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Duchess of Kent is better to-day.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

Letters for the colony of Victoria may be registered on and after 1st June.

The *Daily News*, referring to the Board of Trade returns, observes that the growth of the export trade is most remarkable. The increase this year offer the first four months of 1858 is 26 per cent. The exports to India are especially increased. The shipments of cotton to the British Indies presented 983,138lbs. against 448,683lbs. in 1857.

There are likely to be four competitive tenders for the Australian mail *via* Panama.

The *Shipping Gazette* is of opinion that the coal trade is as free to make engagements and to execute them as if war had not broken out, and quotes in support of this view the official instructions sent by the Commissioners of Customs to the outposts at the time the neutrality proclamation was issued.

M. KOSSUTH ON THE WAR.

In compliance with a requisition of the Committee of the Glasgow Parliamentary Reform Association, M. Kossuth addressed a meeting of the citizens last night (Friday), in the City Hall, on the subject of the present crisis in Continental affairs.

M. Kossuth on entering met with a most enthusiastic reception, the whole assemblage rising to their feet, and greeting him with loud and continued cheering and waiving of hats and handkerchiefs. Professor Nicholl was called to the chair, and in a few remarks introduced M. Kossuth.

M. Kossuth, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud and cordial applause. He said, once more, and he believed for the last time in his life, he appeared before them in that hall, which had so often resounded with the generous manifestations of their sympathy both for the poor exile and his down-trodden native land (cheers). Seeing himself surrounded on that platform by friends who had stood faithfully by him in the days of personal misery, who stood faithfully by him in his gloomy days, when no light was beaming and no star was shining out in the sky of his aspiration, who bid him not despair, but concured him with their consolation when his heart was sad—seeing himself surrounded on that platform with such friends whom he might never more see on this side of the grave, and looking to the large assemblage of sympathising friends before him, he felt he should not be able to command that ease of mind which he would require to perform the duty assigned to him on the present occasion by the Committee of the Glasgow Parliamentary Reform Association, under the auspices of whom he held it to be a distinguished honour to appear before them (cheers). Perhaps never more than on the present occasion would he require to be in the full possession of his ease of mind, because from circumstances which they could easily understand it was perfectly out of the question that he should have appeared before them on the present occasion with a prepared speech, and he therefore asked that he might be shielded by their generous indulgence. He could not offer them an eloquent oration. Some information he might be able to give; but this he could only do in a plain manner. They had arrived at a crisis in European affairs which must reverse the tide of long-flowing desolation, and carry millions of the oppressed to the harbour of long-sought deliverance, but which, if directed into a wrong channel by the interference of England might spread new desolation, bury and destroy the germinating seed of liberty (cheers). To the friends of freedom it would be a poor consolation that England's word and England's purse were made instrumental in keeping the House of Austria standing on the ruins of the liberties of Europe. What might be the intentions of Louis Napoleon he (M. Kossuth) was not prepared to know, but he could imagine some reasons which might have induced him to draw the sword. He had much to retrieve in public opinion. It might be his interest to do that for a good cause, and to lend a helping hand to Italy, which might be the best means to insure himself from attacks. Italy was a volcano which sooner or later would explode, and he might feel that the Italian Revolution would react on France, and that it would be better to open a safety valve (cheers). It often occurred in history that from antagonistic interests co-operation for good arose to the cause of liberty. It had been his mind from the first minute he set foot on English soil that if ever an opportunity for asserting the independence of his country occurred, he should not refuse it from Christian, Mahomedan, or even the eternal devil himself. but should take care that he should not carry him away (laughter and cheers). Hungary would be a fool to reject a chance of independence at present because it came from a Bonaparte. Hungary was both too distant and too strong to be made a department of France. This, it may be said, might be true with regard to Hungary, but it might be different with Italy. Every Italian had a heart-hatred for Austria, but the nation could not be organised and armed, for, on the slightest step in that direction, an organised army would come and crush the movement, but now, as matters stood, they could range in battle order 300,000 armed Italians if they liked. Let them be wise enough to profit by this occasion. Whosoever in the world would place him in the opportunity of seeing on the field 100,000 of his countrymen, he would defy all the Czars and Emperors of the world to wrest from their hands their independence (loud cheers). The present complication, he believed, would turn to the advantage of the cause of national emancipation. Austria was engaged in difficulties, and the difficulties of the oppressor were always a chance for the deliverance of the oppressed. This war could not be brought to any serious result on Italian territory. The Italian question might be put there as a bloody arbitration, but it was necessary to eject Austria from Italy, not to go back again. As that could not be accomplished on Italian territory, the war could extend to other portions of the Austrian dominions, and when that took place it would provide one of those opportunities for which Hungary had prayed for years to the Father Almighty, and they should know how to use it. He referred to the telegram published that afternoon respecting his intended departure for Italy. He said he had no wish to slink away like a thief. He desired that if the free and generous people of this country could not fight for the liberty of the oppressed, they would not fight on the side of the oppressor. He might be asked how, since neutrality had been declared, he supposed the British Government was likely to interfere in the present war, and what were his reasons for supposing, if they interfered, that they would not interfere for Italy and the rights of Italy, but for Austria. It was true neutrality had been proclaimed, and he had read it with great satisfaction, but in spite of that neutrality there was the greatest chance and danger of being drifted into this war. This required some elucidation. The question was the turning point of this complication. It was a question of nationality, and its practical solution required the total definite expulsion of Austria from Italy. He entered at some length into the consideration of this question, noticing the transactions which had taken place preceding the declaration of war by Austria, objecting to the policy of England in regarding the Italian question as one which might be solved by Austria retaining her Italian possessions, and referring to the principle of the localization of the war. The speaker then referred to the proposition of the English Government, that Dalmatia should be made a neutral territory, which, in point of fact, would be intermeddling with the war in favour of Austria, since it would enable that despotic power to keep there its 30,000 or 40,000 men as a reserve force, ready at any moment to be drawn out for the purpose of further oppressing Italy. As to our country being drifted into war with France there were many ways in which such an event might occur, such as for instance in a dispute as to whether coals were contraband of war, a question lately asked but not answered by the government. But as to the House of Austria he would ask what there was in that empire that the English Government should be so particularly solicitous about its safety. It was said that the integrity of the Austrian empire was the bulwark of the interests of Europe. What were those interests? Standing on British soil and speaking to Scotchmen, who more than any other people know the value of liberty, he declared that the greatest interests of Europe were national liberty and peace (loud cheers), and the very existence of Austrian despotism militated strongly against them both. So far from being the bulwark of liberty and peace Austria was really a very sword of Damocles suspended over Europe; she was the cavern from whence was to explode a volcano of oppression; and if war were a great calamity under any circumstances, how how very much greater would it be, and in what a disgraceful position would England stand if she engaged in war for the sake of such a power as Austria (hear, hear). What then was the course which England should pursue? It was very clear, to keep out of harm by keeping out of war. Let the people give Government clearly to understand that they would not give one penny of subsidy, nor shed one drop of British blood for Austria, and they might rest assured that the Germans would not rush into war unless they received the support of England. Therefore, let the British Government impress upon the German people unanimously that they should have no support from England, and that if they desired to rush into war, they must do it, as that Kossuth may say, upon their own hook (hear, and laughter). This was the only visible course to follow, for if England interfered, and if the Germans calculated upon her support, a terrific Egropean war would most certainly be the result, with Russia stepping in on the side of France. Let the people of England watch with care and solicitude the progress of events, and should it not happen, as he hoped most sincerely it would that the friends of oppressed nationalities would take advantage of the present opportunity to shake off the trammels of despotism, let it not be recorded that Great Britain denied to give them her sympathy, but no farther than that let Britain interfere. Let Britain's freedom and prosperity go on in tranquility—for every step she made in that way was a step along the path of civilisation, and would gain for her the respect of nations; but were she to espouse the cause of Austria, she would but espouse filth and personal malediction, and indelible disgrace (loud cheers). After some further remarks derogatory to the character of Austria, M. Kossuth concluded by saying, I bid you farewell. May a bountiful Providence pour its best blessings on each and all of you, on your city on the country at large, that, strong by the enjoyment of the first gift of heaven—liberty—the star of Britannia may shine from the canopy of nations with undimming lustre (loud cheering).

MAIL NEWS.

The Odessa, with the Bombay mails, arrived at Southampton. This morning the passengers are General Lawrence, brother of Sir J. Lawrence and Earl Gilford.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department—Notes issued, £31,180,835. Total £31,180,835. Government debt, £11,015,100; other securities, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £16,705,835. Total £31,180,835. Banking Department—Proprietors' capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,219,964; public deposits, £5,864,168; other ditto, £17,017,706; seven-day, &c., £765,906. Total, £41,240,744. Government securities. £11,281,376; other ditto, £19,298,574; notes, £9,958,650. Gold and silver coin, &c. £702,134. Total, £41,240,744,

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds this morning attained a fresh advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent, Owing chiefly to the improved prospects of the money market. A sale of stocks for money, however, followed, and prices relapsed. In nearly all the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency is still upward.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON, STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 27.

Consols opened firm at 92½ to ⅝, and are now steady at 92⅝ buyers, and for money they have been 92⅝. Dealers continue very short of stock, owing to the very small investments on the part of the public. Shares very firm and the highest quotations of yesterday are fully maintained, and in some instances a further increase has been realised. There is very little doing. French nominal.

NOON PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92⅝ ⅜ ⅝; Consols for Account, 92⅝ ½; New Three per Cents., 91⅝ ⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 18 22; Bank Stock, 222 221 220.

ONE P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92⅝ ½; Account 92⅝ ½; New Threes, 91⅝ ½.

TWO P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92⅝ ½; Account, 92⅝ ½; New Threes, 91⅝ ½.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92⅝ ⅜; Account, 92⅝ ½; New Threes, 91⅝ ⅜.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MAY 27.—The weather yesterday and to-day splendid. Foreign arrivals liberal of wheat, barley, and oats. Bad attendance of buyers, and few sales made of wheat at 2s. decline on English and foreign, to clear ships; but granaried lots are not offering cheaper. Barley and oats slow sale, at Monday's rates. Norfolk flour hangs on hand at 35s. to 36s. Usborne's Report—The weather most brilliant. English and foreign wheat quite unaltered from Wednesday. Floating cargoes, a few arrivals reported, one Odessa, large cargo, 52s. asked and 48s. bid. Barley and oats, influenced by buyers' views, a slight concession must be made. Flour slow, without alteration.

WOOL—Messrs. Jacomb and Son have sold wool to-day. The biddings have ruled steady, and prices have continued to be well supported for the Continent. Very little business has been done.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Small attendance. No transactions of any importance to notice. Prices nominally the same as on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 27.—Sugar has been heavy and drooping, the depression being most felt in low qualities, which are exceedingly difficult of sale, even at the reduced quotations. Coffee—the quantity on offer being small, the transactions on the spot are necessarily trifling. 150 bags Cera sold at 45s. 6d. to 48s., and 20 bags ordinary Rio at 47s. per cwt. afloat. A cargo of 3,000 bags Santas. was sold on private terms. Tea—there has been a good demand for common flavour and blackish leaf kinds of hyson at advanced rates. The cargo of new crop, congou and scented teas, just arrived, was placed on the market, which found ready buyers at full prices. Rice—the demand on the spot has been limited, and the market closes very quiet, but holders show very little disposition to press sales. Saltpetre—further parcels of the late import being upon the market prices close somewhat easier. The last sales effected at a decline of 1s. per cwt. 1,200 bags changed hands at 45s. to 48s. for 10½ to 9¼ per cent. refraction. Hemp—The quotation for Manilla is quite nominal. At an auction of 500 bales on Tuesday—there was no disposition to purchase the sound portion, and only a few bales found buyers. Jute—The market continues very flat, and with an almost entire absence of demand. The business is limited to 226 bales, at £14 10s. to £19 per ton. Tallow—the Stock of all kinds is small, and sales reach 150 Pipes South American, at 53s. 6d. to 57s. 3s. per quality, and P. Y. C. at 57s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt., closing quiet, at the lowest figure.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Wheat 1s. below last Monday's prices, business being quite of a retail character. In all other articles there is no alteration.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Firsts, 106s.; Seconds, 106s.; Thirds, 89s.; Fourths, 78s.; Fifths, 64s.; Sixths, 00s. Over 1,700 firkins at Market.

SECOND EDITION.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, May 28.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

THE SEAT OF WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 27.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:—"Alessandria, May 27th. The situation of affairs afford nothing new to note."

MADRID, MAY 29th.—According to advices received from Lisbon the Portuguese Government has declared to the Cortes its intention of remaining neutral during the present war.

BERNE, MAY 27TH, 7 P.M.—According to a message from Lugano of to-day Garibaldi left Varese this morning for Como. 6,000 Austrians are concentrated at Camerlata. Railway communication between Camerlata and Milan is interrupted, and also the telegraphs from Colico to Lecco and through Valeltine.

TURIN, MAY 27TH, 9.30 P.M.—Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms, offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy. The steamer, Radetzski, appeared before the town of Canobio, and fired a few shots without effect, but the discharges from the small arms of the National Guard and the Customs Guard soon compelled her to bear away again.

A private message received here announces that General Garibaldi occupied a strong position near Varese. Yesterday evening Count de Salmour departed for Naples.

THE POPULAR RISING IN PARMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TURIN, SATURDAY MAY 28.—In Parma the people have risen and pronounced for the King of Sardinia. General Gibbotti, with Tuscan troops, military engineers, and gendarmes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian Independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

TRIESTE, MAY 27th.—Advices have been received from Corfu to 23rd. Two Austrian steamers had arrived there without hindrance.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

TURIN, SATURDAY.—The following official bulletin has been published:—"Garibaldi has occupied a position at Gerno, but many of his officers are killed and wounded. Our troops continue attacking the enemy, and have penetrated as far as Como. The town of Como was illuminated, and great joy prevailed among the population. The enemy are still at Camerlata."

AUSTRIAN EXACTIONS AT VERCELLI.

The *Daily News* has received from its Turin correspondent a communication which states an official inquiry made on the spot, with the aid of the Inspector of Customs, establishes the fact that contributions levied by the Austrians at Vercelli, and which the special correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter of the 15th instant, declared had not been raised, amount to the sum of two millions francs.

PRUSSIA.

Reports continue to be circulated that the Landwehr will be called out on the 5th of June. The *Times* says that at Berlin, owing to the unfavourable opinions of the prospects of Europe among the the capitalists and speculators in that city, prices of funds are much lower for time than for money.

UNITED STATES.

The Bremen arrived at Southampton yesterday with the United States mail. She left Norfolk on the 14th. The news, which is one day later, is important. The ship William Tapscott from, Liverpool, arrived out on the 13th, and the steamship Adelaide from Glasgow union on the 14th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The dates from Calcutta by this arrival are to April 22nd, four days behind the news last received from Bombay. Ship Lady Clarendon, of Liverpool, had sailed. The Levant had arrived. The arrival of the Hydaspes at Madras was announced. The English advices of March 18 had a depressing effect on some of the markets at Calcutta.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The advices from Hong Kong are to April 13th, and have been partially anticipated. The Russian Minister at Pekin is said to have refused to communicate officially except with the Emperor.

A system of kidnapping coolies for Havannah had been discovered. The Portuguese are chiefly implicated. A rumour of the evacuation of Canton by the allies was regarded with dismay by the Chinese, who expected the rebels would make an attack. The Polly, of Liverpool, left Shanghai, March 10th.

THE WAR.—THE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Directors of the African Steamship Company state in their report that they reserve a balance, as they do not deem it prudent to disburse the whole, looking to the effect the Continental war and the demand for seamen for the Royal Navy are likely to have on the future expenditure of the company.

THE NEW IMPORT DUTIES IN IDDIA.

The deputation respecting the export interest waited on Lord Stanley yesterday, to explain the hardship occasioned by the sudden advance in import duties in Calcutta. Lord Stanley in reply assumed the ambiguous to have arisen from the discovery of the alarming state of the finances. The measure had been decided on here, but Lord Canning, before the receipt of instructions from this side, had been obliged to make the change at once on his own responsibility. His lordship promised to consider the proposal of the deputation, but the postponement of the act is regarded as impossible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two companies from each regiment at Portsmouth are ordered to be placed under canvas at Brown Down for rifle practice. The new warrant by which the rank, pay, and general position of the medical officers of the Royal Navy are henceforth to be regulated is spoken of with great approbation in several of the papers. The *Daily News* says it is a proof of Sir J. Pakington's zeal and honesty of purpose.

According to the *Times* the arrangements of the leaders of the Opposition are not so complete as was believed.

The *Times* says it is evident Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are not prepared to undergo the least sacrifice for the sake of reform or any other public object. Each is ready to be the chief of a Reform Cabinet, but not otherwise to assist the cause.

At Vienna, yesterday, it was reported that Prince Gortschakoff had withdrawn from his post of Foreign Minister in the Russian cabinet, because the Emperor Alexander had resolved to abandon the engagement undertaken with France, and was inclined to save Austria.

The *Times*, says the last circular of the War Office on the Rifle Corps shows that on the main point official opinions are entirely in accordance with those generally prevailing.

The death of the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton is announced.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 7th the Red Sea Telegraph was successfully laid as far as Suakin, distant above 800 miles from Suez.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* announces that the Army of the East is immediately to be increased from 80,000 to 150,000 men.

M. Talleyrand Perigord has been appointed Ambassador of France at Naples.

It was reported at Paris yesterday that M. Benedetta, director of the political department in the French Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the German Confederation.

The siege fleet ready to sail from Toulon is composed of thirty-two vessels and g

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A Sectional meeting of the members was held last evening at the Society-house, Kildare-street.

Dr. CORRIGAN in the chair.

Mr. Thomas A. Dillon read a paper upon a new portable life-boat invented by him. He alluded to the services which had been rendered to human life by the gentlemen who managed the National Life-boat Association, and said he did not entertain the slightest idea of rivalling their boats; but he was of opinion that the new boat invented by him possessed a quality which no other boat did, namely, portability, and would, therefore, answer the purpose of an emigrant's boat, or a sportman's boat. It would also be found to be of great use in the construction of a pontoon bridge. He hoped it would be unnecessary, determining the wave-line question, as it would assume any curve, length, or breadth according to the wish of the experimenter. It was exceedingly simple in construction, and could be made by a schoolboy or a Robinson Crusoe in a very short time. Mr. Dillon exhibited a model of the boat, which appeared to consist of a number of scantlings fastened together by cords. The skeleton of the boat should be covered with waterproof material, and lined with India-rubber tubing. It was self-righting, and could not be sunk. In conclusion he stated a number of those boats could readily be made into a pontoon bridge.

Lieutenant Elliott, R.N., observed that the boat was a very useful invention.

Mr. Dillon said that the notice taken of his improvement on Manby's apparatus for saving the crews of stranded vessels had been noticed by the authorities, and summonition had been sent to various coast-guard stations for the purpose of carrying out experiments. Mr. Dillon also explained an instrument which he had invented for the purpose of determining the variations of the magnetic needle.

The Rev. Professor Haughton read a communication on cyclostigma a new genus of palæozoic fossil plants, of which specimens were discovered during the geological survey of Ireland, and specimens were to be seen in the society's museum.

The Rev. Professor Galbraith read a paper on the time during which the pearl divers of Ceylon remain under water. The facts had been communicated by Mr. Gillman, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who stated he knew a pearl diver remain seventy-two seconds under water. The longest period a diver could remain under water was eighty-seven seconds as stated by Mr. Stewart in his book on pearl fisheries.

The Chairman observed shortly, upon the peculiarities in the formation of such animals as the seal and sea-horse, by which they were enabled to remain for a long period under water.

The meeting then adjourned to the refreshment rooms.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above society was held last evening at the Society-house, Kildare-street.

A letter was read from the Rev. Thomas L. Whistler, M.B., relative to the proposed bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland. He complained that under the bill it was contemplated to compel medical men to give certificates as to the cause of death in cases in which they had to attend. This was to be done without remuneration; and in case of neglect the physician, he understood, could be fined £2. By such an arrangement, the time of professional men would be occupied unprofitably, and particularly so in cases of sudden deaths. It was observed in the course of a discussion which ensued on the subject, that a similar act existed in England, and was found to work well, and medical men did not complain of it.

Professor Cairnes moved, and Mr. Bagot seconded, that the number of vice-presidents be increased from eight to ten. The names of Professor Ingram and Mr. Haughton were then added to the list.

On the motion of Dr. Hancock seconded by Mr. Dix Hutton, M. Chevalier, the distinguished French political economist, was elected an honorary member of the society.

Mr. J. G. Leatham read a paper on the present method of contracting for the Mail Packet Service. In his opinion there were three rules which should be adhered to in entering into such contracts. First: that the contracts should be open to public competition, and tenders invited from all steam-packet companies by advertisements in the newspapers; Secondly, that the public faith should not be pledged to the contract until it had been submitted to and approved of by Parliament; Thirdly, that the duration of the contracts should be restricted within moderate limits. Those rules he stated had been violated in the recent arrangement entered into with the Galway line, which he thought was a surreptitious understanding between the Government and that company, and a violation of free-trade principles. He concluded by saying that he did not wish to disparage the Galway line, or to insinuate that its merits would not enable it to obtain this contract in fair and open competition; but if that were so there was the less reason for departing from the sound rules which should govern public contracts of this nature.

A discussion then ensued on the subject.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Rosse, the Hon. Judge Longfield, Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, the Provost of Trinity College, Sir Robert Kane; Edward Barrington, Esq.; Jonathan Pim, Esq. J. A. Lawson, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; Professor Ingram, F.T.C.D; James Haughton, Esq Treasurer, W. F. Littledale, Esq.—Secretaries, Dr. Hancock Esq., LL.D.; Professor Cairnes, and H. Dix Hutton, Esq. Auditors, W. H. Jameson, LL.D. and John Barrington, Esq. Counsel—James Houghton, Charles E. Bagot, Thomas H. Todhunter, James McDonnell, James Moncrieff Wilson, Wm Hogan, J. W. Murland, Esq., Samuel L. Greer, Conway E. Dobbs, Michael Morris, Francis Codd, John O'Hagan, and Robert McDonnell, Esqrs.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The managing committee met on Tuesday last, the 24th instant, at the office, No. 73, Grafton-street. There were present—

The Right Hon. MAZIERE BRADY, V.P., in the chair; John E. Pigot, Esq.; Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P.; John Lentaigne, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; Dr. Petrie, H.R.H.A.; and George F. Mulvany, R.H.A., Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed,

The Secretary reported that as far as he had opportunity of judging, the distribution of prizes on the 12th instant had given general satisfaction; and he felt assured that a most important benefit had been already conferred on art in Ireland by the Association, and a very large accession of strength might be reasonably expected for the ensuing year. After the opening of the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition on Monday, 16th instant, the prize-holders had availed themselves promptly of their right of selection; and it was most gratifying to observe in what numerous instances the possession of even a small prize had led to an increased expenditure by the holders, adding to the amount of the sums at their control. Already a sum of £315 had been expended of the prize fund, and £61 had been added in various sums by the prize-holders. It would be also gratifying to the committee to learn that a larger amount of sales had taken place in the Exhibition during the first week of its being open than the aggregate of the sales for some seasons past. He stated that two selections had been made by prize-holders of the Art Union of Ireland in the Belfast Exhibition, now open, which had also been recognised by the committee as one from which selections might be made; and although the amounts were small in the value of the principle as an encouragement to Exhibitions of Art throughout the country was thus illustrated. The Secretary further stated that some delay had unavoidably taken place in the printing of the voucher books for the year 1859-60, but that the lists were open, and already subscribers had intimated their desire to forward the objects of the association. In a few days the receipt books would be ready and distributed to all the agents.

The proof sheets of the annual report were submitted, together with an audited abstract of the accounts, which was ordered to be published with the report, and the secretary was instructed, in issuing a circular with the report, to urge upon members and new supporters of the Art Union the value of early subscription.

The Exhibition of the Academy this year was an evidence of the influence that the prospect of a market had upon contributors, and it might be fairly assumed that should the committee be placed promptly in a position to announce greatly increased funds as available for the next distribution, an equally interesting, if not superior, exhibition would be the result.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th of June next.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual stated General Assembly of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday to receive the report of the council for the past year, to elect a president, four vice-presidents, and a council, and to ballot for the admission of members.

At half-past two o'clock the chair was taken by THOMAS CROSTHWAIT, Esq., President of the Chamber.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. Francis Codd, T.C., Honorary Secretary, proceeded to read the report of the Council.

On the motion of the Chairman the report was adopted.

Mr. Joshua Watson, in moving the thanks of the chamber to the president and members of the council, said he supposed this resolution had been entrusted to him because he was presumed to have a considerable knowledge of the active exertions of the council in promoting the improvement of the intercourse between Dublin and London. He had had many opportunities of witnessing the anxious exertions of the council, and especially of Mr. Codd in this respect, and if on no other ground, he thought that for this, at least, the gentlemen who conducted the business of the Chamber were entitled to their warmest thanks (applause).

Alderman Campbell seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Alexander Parker moved the thanks of the chamber to the honorary secretary, Mr. Codd. To the members of the council he need not say a word in advocacy o' the resolution; to the members generally he could truly say that their thanks were justly due to Mr. Codd (hear, hear). He was sure they were prepared to render them cheerfully (hear, hear). The truth was, they had a rare honorary secretary (hear, hear). He was a gentleman of rarely informed mind and of sound judgment, prompt to act and unsparing of himself, yet with these qualities combining the happy facility for giving expression to his sentiments with a singular clearness and force such as fell to the lot of few (hear, hear). In the words of the resolution, he might be allowed to express his trust, that the Chamber might long enjoy the valuable services of Mr. Codd-(applause).

Mr. Jonathan Pim seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Haughton called on the Chamber to pass a resolution directing the preparation of a memorial to the Government in favour of the principle of strict neutrality during the continuance of the European war.

Mr. Codd said that the Council had gone as far as they ought upon the subject in the report which had just been read.

The motion, not meeting with a seconder, fell to the ground.

Mr. Crosthwait was then moved from the chair, which was taken by Mr. Halliday, Vice-President.

On the motion of Mr. Alexander Boyle, the marked thanks of the Chamber were voted to Mr. Crosthwait for his continuous exertions during a long series of years on behalf of the mercantile body.

The meeting then terminated.

Though the harvest in South Australia was considered somewhat deficient, some localities had produced very fine and heavy wheat; one lot bringing a price, weighing 68lbs. 4 lbs., per imperial bushel.

A meeting was held in Belfast, on Thursday, presided over by the Mayor, in the Corn Exchange, Belfast, for the purpose of establishing a volunteer rifle club. Resolutions supporting of the object were passed. The local papers describe this meeting as being very thinly attended.

FRENCH CRUISERS ON THE IRISH COAST.

The Messrs. Cummins have kindly favoured us (*Cork Reporter*) with the following communication, which in a commercial community like this must be regarded as most important. We understand that fourteen Austrian vessels, laden with grain and bound for this port, have been telegraphed as having passed Gibraltar, and for some weeks past there are three French cruisers watching the Irish coast from Cork to Cape Clear, so that of course the danger of our trade suffering a serious loss is manifest:—

"Lloyd's (E.C.), May 20, 1859.

"GENTLEMEN—The accompanying letter received this day from the Foreign Office is of so important a nature that I am desired by the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's to forward you a copy, requesting you to give every publicity to it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"GEO. A. HALSTED, Secretary.

"Messrs. N. and J. Cummins and Brothers, Queenstown."

"Foreign Office, May 19, 1859.

"SIR—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to state to you that her Majesty's Government has received the answer of the French Government to the inquiries which, as you were informed by my letter of the 10th instant, had been put to them by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris respecting the extent to which Austrian vessels are liable to capture by French and Sardinian cruisers. The first inquiry which Earl Cowley was instructed to make was whether Austrian vessels arriving at ports of call would be allowed to leave such ports for their destination without being liable to capture; the second whether Austrian vessels which have sailed for Austrian or for neutral ports prior to the declaration of war will be liable to capture. The French Government have stated in reply that as far as France is concerned it cannot be doubted that Austrian vessels would in the cases specified be subject to capture and condemnation in virtue of the general principle of the Law of Nations, acted upon in England as well as in France, according to which every ship belonging to an enemy met with at sea after the declaration of war is a good prize. It is assumed that the question relates to neutral ports called at for orders, since if an Austrian vessel, in ignorance of war having broken out, should enter a French port, she would be protected by the special decision of the Emperor, dated May 3rd, which grants safe conduct not only to the vessels of the enemy actually in French ports, but to those also which shall enter such ports in ignorance of the state of war.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humbe servant,

"F. HAMMOND.

"Captain G. A. Halsted, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's."

THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY.

ARREST OF A COUNTY DELEGATE.—Thursday, at eleven o'clock, Constable M'Auley, of the Falls Road Constabulary Station, succeeded in arresting Owen M'Neill, for whom a warrant had been issued, on the charge of his being a member of an illegal secret society. It will be remebered that Hugh Carolin, one of the approvers, deposed in his informations, and in his evidence before the juries at the last Assizes in this town, that the first Ribbon lodge which he joined in Belfast met in the house of Owen M'Neill, Mary's Market, off Townsend-street, and also that after the arrest and transportation of James Hagan, M'Neill became the delegate for the county Antrim, *vice* Hagan, "removed" for his country's good. After the Assizes had terminated, a warrant was issued against M'Neill, who, however, succeeded in keeping out of the way of the constabulary until yesterday, when they arrested him in Smithfield, and as Mr. Tracy was sitting in the Police Court at the time, they conveyed him thither. Having been taken before Mr. Tracy, his worship informed the prisoner of the charge against him, and offered to take bail—the accused in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. The bail not being forthcoming, M'Neill was fully committed to take his trial at next assizes.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The agent of the Belvedere estates in the county of Westmeath has issued the following circular to the tenantry in reference to the recent murder of Mr. Thomas Jessop:—

St. Katherine's Lodge, Regent's Park, May 1859.

"I have heard with the greatest sorrow of a fresh outrage on the laws of God and man, perpetrated in Westmeath, as it is supposed by means of a Ribbon Society.

"As I am anxious for the welfare of Ireland, and desirous that you should know my sentiment, when that welfare is perilled, I write to you from my bed of sickness a few lines to warn you—although it is, I hope, unnecessary—against the disasters which must ensue to the industry of our country, if such attempts are countenanced.

"But, if I have heard with sorrow of the murder, I have heard with great concern of the sympathy shown to the murderer; and above all, that any who pretend to be Christians, and to share in the feelings of humanity, could allow a fellow-creature to fall unheeded to the ground, unwilling to assist him in the extremity of his suffering.

"Contempt and abhorrence fill me at the account of such conduct.

"To police tenants on the Belvedere estate will, I trust, be an example to all that surround them, in refusing—neither intimidated by threats, nor induced by promises—to join any society which proposes to gain its object at the expense of morality and justice.

"If secret assassination continues to be resorted to, so assuredly will the prosperity of those it is supposed to promote be prevented.

"Capital will be diverted from a country in which human life is not safe, labour will be diminished, distrust of one another will take the place of mutual confidence, and Ireland be marked as incapable of improvement.

"My interest in you alone leads me to write to you. May no cause destroy the sympathy and good will which should exist between us,—Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

"BRINSLEY MARLAY."

THE LIMERICK ELECTION HOMICIDES.

THE VERDICT.

LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The court was densely crowded this morning. At ten o'clock Doctor Murphy, coroner, took his seat, accompanied by Major Gavin, M.P. Mr. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Bell, addressed the jury at great length, in a forcible and argumentative strain. Mr. Charles Barry, counsel for the next of kin, is now (three o'clock) speaking, so that a verdict is expected by five or six o'clock.

The Coroner addressed the jury at some length after the counsellor Barry concluded his speech, during the delivery of which he was repeatedly cheered by a crowded court, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the coroner against such a display.

The jury retired to consider their finding. After an hour's deliberation they returned into court with the following verdict:—"We find that John Grace, William Gubbins, and John M'Namara came by their deaths from gun-shot wounds near Broad-street, in this city, on Wednesday the 4th of May, 1859, inflicted by a party of police under the command of Sub-Inspector Matthew George O'Reilly, as officer acting under the command of Richard Gonne Bell, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate; and we also find that there had not been justification for firing on the people, and therefore find them guilty of manslaughter."

Bail was taken for both the police and the magistrate. For twenty of the police, themselves in £20 each; and for Mr. Bell, his own security for £100 and two sureties for £50 each.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE" OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

There is an old childish game, in which search is made for something secreted, and in which the searchers are proclaimed to be "cold," or "burn," as they recede from or approach it. It was our duty to declare one of our respected contemporaries very "cold" indeed when he reported overtures to have been made to Lord Palmerston, and likely to meet acceptance—to join the present Cabinet, to assume the lead of the House of Commons, and to be "viceroy over" the present much perplexed Foreign Secretary. We may now express our belief that several of them are much nearer "burning" in their present anticipations of an *entente cordiale* between the leaders of the Liberal party, and of the probable result of union in the ranks of the Parliamentary majority, on the main points of foreign and domestic policy, as affording prospect of an early decision of the appeal which has been made by the Ministers to the country.—*Globe.*

IRISH BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—Bagnalstown and Wexford Railway, Bray Commons, Dublin and Drogheda Railway, Dublin and Wicklow Railway, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, Great Northern and Western of Ireland Railway, Midland Great Western of Ireland (Liffey Branch), Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland (Sligo extension), Newry and Armagh Railway, Ulster Railway. The above bills, by a new arrangement, were introduced and have passed the House of Lords, and have been read a first time in the House of Commons. The Londonderry and Coleraine Railway bill is waiting committee in the House of Lords.

NEW STEAM ROUTE TO THE BRAZILS.—We understand that Mr. Lever, M.P., is about to inaugurate a new line of steamers from Great Britain to the Brazils, *vid* Lisbon, and that several of those which he purchased last week from the General Steamship Company are to be employed in that service. The Pacific left last evening for Milford. On Saturday a dinner party on an extensive and elegant scale will be given on board of her at Milford, to celebrate the establishment of the new line of steamers from that port.—*Galway Vindicator.*

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's ship Argo, carrying her Majesty's mails, will sail from Galway for St. John's, Newfoundland, and New York, this day (Saturday), May 28.

A Crystal Palace is about being established on the Queen's Island, Belfast.

April 12, died in the city of Mexico, Eustace Barron, Esq. In his younger years Mr. Barron led a very extravagant life, and having sold his property in this country he went to South America, entered the Spanish service, and was taken prisoner by the patriot army. He was released on parole, and turned his course to Tapic, where he got into a very rich mercantile house. He extended his connections with all the civilized states of Europe, with China and the East. He established a large English cotton factory at the Tapic. He got a grant from the Mexican government to work a most valuable quicksilver mine in California, which turned out the richest mine in the country. His energy was unceasing. He set on foot a railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz, and at his death was principal proprietor of the stock in the company. He has left three sons to inherit his wealth, two of whom are in the British service—one a captain in the 9th regiment, and the other in the 16th Lancers. Mr. Barron was most hospitable, and most popular with a wide circle of acquaintances. He kept open house for British travellers, and had great influence in Mexico. His loss will be severely felt by all classes, but particularly the poor, to whom his charity was unbounded.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

ERRATUM.—At the beginning of the remarks in *The Times* of Monday, the word "Stade" Dues has been misprinted instead of "Elbe" Dues, the former being a toll levied exclusively by Hanover on the lower part of the Elbe from vessels passing up the river, while other Elbe tolls on the Upper Elbe are levied by Hanover and Mecklenburg on all goods passing up and down the river between Hamburg and the interior of Germany.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Master Hassard in Court.

The Master of the Rolls on taking his seat intimated that he would deliver judgment in the case of Hassard *v.* Young next morning.

Major Hassard, who is well known as a persevering litigant, was present in court watching any mention of the case Hassard *v.* Young, in which he appears to be interested. He is the same kind of suitor as John Mulligan, who appears before the Court of Common Pleas each term, in the celebrated case of Mulligan *v.* Tuite, but unfortunately for the success of this case, his summons and plaint are always out of order.

When his lordship mentioned Hassard *v.* Young,

Major Hassard rose and stated he was anxious to inform the court that a certain person in the case was a rascal and a miscreant.

The Master of the Rolls said he would not allow Major Hassard to make such observations.

Major Hassard again rose and essayed to address his lordship, when,

His Honour stated he would bring a warrant to court with him next morning, and that if Major Hassard presumed again to intrude upon the time of the court he would have him placed in custody.

Major Hassard—I have a right to address you, my lord, and I will exercise that right.

The Master of the Rolls (looking to the officer of the court), let that fellow be removed.

Major Hassard—Fellow! fellow! I am as good as you, and of as good a family and equally respectable.

This announcement was received with laughter by all present, and Major Hassard, acting upon his discretion, retired from court, exclaiming loudly, and in a very indignant tone —"Fellow! Fellow."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY, MAY 27.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ball, and Mr. Justice Keogh.)

Sittings in Banco.

In the Matter of John Edward Moore, an Infant.

Mr. John O'Hagan applied in this case for a conditional order for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to the Rev. Mr. O'Mara and Mrs. Mary Sheen, to compel them to bring into Court the body of the infant, John Edward Moore. The public are familiar with the facts of the case, it having been before the Court of Queen's Bench last term, when there was an application to compel the Rev. Eugene O'Hara, as one of the directors of the Protestant Orphan Society, to restore the infant to his mother. The present motion was grounded on the affidavit of the infant's mother, in which she stated the child was detained against her will, and stated she was well able to maintain him.

Mr. Justice Monahan inquired of counsel if the case was not recently before the Queen's Bench.

Counsel replied in the affirmative, and stated that the proceedings there were nugatory, inasmuch as that the court were equally divided on the subject, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayes being of opinion that the child should remain in care of the Orphan Society, and Mr. Justice Perrin and Judge O'Brien being of a contrary opinion. Mr. Justice Hayes had decided the case on a number of ancient authorities, from which it appeared that there was a discretionary power vested in the court, which enabled it to do whatever might be considered most advisable for the interests of the child, and that the rights of the parent by nature are not to be denied for such purpose. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the principle enunciated by Judge Hayes was the correct one, and that it was clear from the facts of the case the infant was well provided for by the society, and that the mother was not a fit person to have custody of the child in consequence of an accusation made against her of having wilfully and deliberately neglected certain boxes belonging to her during the child admitted into the Orphan Society, from which she was then seeking to have him removed; that thereby she had committed such an act of immorality as the law contemplated was sufficient to preclude her from the custody of the infant.

The court inquired if that was the only act of immorality impute l to Mrs. Moore, the infant's mother.

Mr. O'Hagan stated that was all.

The court granted a conditional order.

Perrot v. Willis.

The action in this case had been instituted for work and labour done, and for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff, who carried on the trade of ironmonger in the city of Cork. It was tried at the last Cork assizes before Mr. Baron Greene. The alleged work and labour was done on a vessel which had been wrecked off Dungarvan, and was stated to be the property of the Messrs. Scott, extensive shipowners in Queenstown. It appeared the Messrs. Scott entered into a composition with the plaintiff, who was included in the general list of the Messrs. Scott's creditors, at the time of the bankruptcy of the firm. It was stated to have subsequently transpired, that the defendants in Messrs. Willis of Liverpool, were the sole proprietors of the vessel in question. An application was then made to the defendants for payment of the claim in reference to the vessel. They denied their liability, alleging that their ownership of the vessel consisted only in a moiety of the vessel. The jury at the trial, found for the plaintiff. This verdict was now sought to be set aside, on the ground of misdirection of the learned judge, and as being against the weight of evidence. A conditional order to that effect having been obtained, counsel applied to show cause against it.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. D. C. Heron appeared to sustain the conditional order.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. Exham *contra.*

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

(Before the full court.)

M'Donnell v. Murray.

The action in this case had been brought by the plaintiff, who is a hardware merchant carrying on business at New-row in this city, to recover from the defendant, as public officer of the Provincial Bank, the sum of £350. The plaintiff alleged that on the 29th of April 1856 he received seven notes of the Provincial Bank for £50 each, payable at Newry. In the afternoon of the same day the notes were stated to have been lost. He subsequently caused circulars to be issued to the Provincial and other banks, and their branches, in Ireland, notifying his loss, and cautioning them against receiving the notes in payment. Nothing having been heard of the notes for a long time, the plaintiff directed his solicitor to call on Mr. Murray, public officer of the bank, and demand payment of them, offering at the same time an indemnity secured upon lands in the county Armagh against any claim which might be afterwards made in respect of the notes. The bank declined to accede to the demand, and legal proceedings were then instituted. Notice of motion had been given of an application to the Court praying that the defendant might not be permitted to set up as a defence the loss of the notes.

Mr. M'Donogh, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Arthur Close, appeared in support of the motion.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Mr. Rogers, Q.C., opposed. The Court deferred judgment.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

(Before Judge Macan.)

In the Royal Flensing.

The bankrupt in this case was a merchant trading in Belfast, and the present meeting was for proof of debts.

Mr. D. C. Heron applied to the Court, on behalf of a firm in Glasgow, for the admission of a claim, grounded on a lost bill of Exchange for a sum of £200.

The assignees resisted the claim, but the Court allowed it.

Mr. John Levy, on behalf of the bankrupt, applied for a sum of money, to be paid to the bankrupt, out of the proceeds of a certain legacy. The legacy, he stated, amounted to £100, and had accrued during the period intervening between the passing of the final examination and the granting of the certificate, which was stated to have been delayed in consequence of the inability of the Bankrupt to pay the necessary fees.

His lordship directed that a sum of £100 should be paid to the bankrupt.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Judge Hargrave sat yesterday at twelve o'clock, and disposed of the following property:—

COUNTY WICKLOW.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Crookshank and Robert Symes, Owner, and Petitioners.

The lands of Rathdown, situate in the half barony of Rathdown and county Wicklow, containing 220a. 3r. 10p. Irish Plantation measure. Perpetual annuity, or yearly rent charge, £158 4s. 8d. Purchased by Mr. Morris for £3,970. Solicitor—Mr. Robert Butler.

TOWN AND COUNTY OF SLIGO.

In the Matter of the Estate of Albert Blest, Andrew Blest, and Samuel Baird Blest, Owners; Mark Anthony Macartney, and Anne, his wife, Petitioners.

LOT 1.—Consisting of three dwelling-houses, and offices, orchard, and garden, adjoining the town of Sligo. Yearly rent, £22 15s. Purchased by Mr. Belas, for £205.

LOT 2—Consisting of 6a. 2r. 3p., statute measure. Yearly rent, £18. Sold subject to an annuity of £50 a year. Purchased by Mr. Belas for £5.

Solicitor—George Henry Belas.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—An exceedingly unprepossessing looking individual named Kernan Oats, was brought up in custody of the police charged with violently assaulting his mother-in-law, Ellen Traynor, at 21, Newmarket, her residence. The prisoner is a professional tinker, resident in Kingstown, and on Thursday, it was stated, he formed a resolution of coming to town to beat his mother-in-law, simply because she had the misfortune to stand in that relationship to him. He carried his intention into effect, and on arriving at Westland-row, proceeded to Newmarket for the purpose, where he saw the object of his ire, and at once commenced to demolish her. He struck her a severe blow with a stool on the forehead and cut her severely, leaving her prostrate. He then dragged her to a lobby, where there was a large hole, through which he stuffed her, and she fell a distance of eight feet into a yard. She remained there for a considerable time in a state of insensibility until discovered by the police. The poor woman appeared in court with her face very much bruised and lacerated. Mr. Oats was about returning to his home at Kingstown when he was arrested.

The case was remanded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Catherine Moore and Mary Anne Murray were charged with the illegal possession of a black silk hat, in remarkably good condition; they failed to give a satisfactory account as to how they came by it, and remained altogether silent on the point. The hat remains at the police office for identification.

The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, and kept to hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A woman named Mary Ward was brought up in custody of Police-constable 19 A, charged by an assistant in the establishment of the Messrs. Pim, of Georges's-street, with the felony of a piece of valuable ribbon. It having appeared she was a notorious thief, the magistrate sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

MARY ANNE MAHER was sent for trial to City Sessions, on a charge of stealing some articles of wearing apparel, yesterday morning, the property of a woman named Mary Tully, at the Four Courts.

A woman named McDonnell was ordered to find bail or be imprisoned for seven days for blasphemy, and making use of violent language on the public thoroughfare.

TULLAMORE AND ATHLONE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the different sub-contractors employed by Mr. Dargan on this line, it will be opened for traffic in its entire length in the middle of next month. Then the communication with the West of Ireland will be completed.—*Leinster Reporter.*

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

(*From Punch*)

The persons named in the following list write to *Mr. Punch* clamouring about the non-insertion of their names by the Court Newsman in his report of the last Levee. *Mr. Punch* really cannot be always supplying the omissions of the *Court Circular*, but as it appears to him that most of the persons about to be mentioned have as much claim to get their names paraded before the public as a good many of those who have been immortalised, he will for once make a sacrifice of invaluable space:—

Mr. Jones, on having had his corns cut, by Professor Bunyan.

Mr. Robinson, on being divorced, by Sir C. Cresswell.

Mr. Brown, on moving from George-street, Tottenham-court-road, to Essex-street, Strand, by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wobbleton, on his little boy being breeched, by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Phaggs, on getting a rise of £5 in his salary at the Bank, by Mr. Abraham Newland.

Mrs. Lilliwigg, on having been churched, by the Hon. Mrs. Trotter.

Miss Amelia Lilliwigg, on having been jilted by Cornet Blackboy, by her mother.

Mr. De Hopkins, on going through the Insolvency Court, by Captain Whitewash.

Mr. Pipples, on the death of his mother-in-law, by Major Bruin.

Mr. Gam Boodge, on having his picture rejected at the Academy, by Mr. Indigo Jones.

Mr. Scattercash, on his being plucked, by the Rev. Dr. Gammer.

Miss Louisa Wiggle, on having her ears pierced, by her mother.

Mrs. Naggs, on obtaining a separate maintenance, by her mother, Mrs. Jarr.

Mr. Clyfaker, on receiving his ticket of leave, by Mr. Duffer.

Mr. Snipp, on conforming to the Hebrew faith, by the Rev. Rabbi Adler.

Mr. Flounderby, on being picked out of the Serpentine, by Lieutenant Prodd, R.H.S.

Miss Rose Walker, on being engaged, by her aunt, Mrs. Junction.

Mrs. B. Whicht, on her husband's going to South Australia, by Mrs. Bolter.

Mrs. Stuckupper, on setting up a brougham, by the Hon. Mrs. Slapp.

Mr. Hatchment, on the purchase of a family vault, by the Rev. Grimm Shudderby.

Mr. Charles Splashboard, on outranning the constable, by Mr. Dunne.

Miss Mary Coddlington, on leaving school, by her mother.

Mr. Mopps, on having had his hair cut, by M. Isidore Dandriffe.

Mr. McIndenture, on being articled to an attorney, by Mr. Feoffment.

Mr. James Twitcher, on drawing his first patient's wrong tooth, by Mr. Karious.

Mrs. Krapz, on being left a widow, by Mrs. Howler Grigg.

Mr. Twaddle, on being elected to the Dawdle Club, by Mr. Maunder.

Mrs. Screwington, on letting her house at Ball's-pond, by Mrs. Crimply.

Mrs. Glarer, on having been photographed, by Mrs. Iodine Smella.

Mrs. Careless, on having had her pocket picked in an omnibus, by Lady Flabby.

Mr. Squintum, on being couched for cataract, by Dr. Niagara Film, U.S.

Mr. Cox, on losing his seat for Finsbury, by Sir S. M. Peto.

Mr. Pouter-Pigeon, on being married, by his father, Mr. Fantail Pigeon.

Mrs. Pouter-Pigeon, on being married, by her mother Mrs. Carrier Dove.

Mr. Stumbler, on breaking his leg, by Mr. Splint.

Mr. Decimalls, on publishing a new edition of the *Ready Reckoner*, by Mr. V. Phractions.

Mrs. Rhododendron, on having some coloured glass put into her conservatory at Peckham Rye, by Mrs. Chinaster.

Mr. Pesterbody, on receiving his commission (on two premiums paid to the *Ineligible* Life-office), by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Glump, on having made his will by Mr. Probate.

Mrs. Albert Buslington, on having had the carpets taken up, the paint scrubbed, and the house thoroughly cleansed, by Mrs. Scrimmage.

Mrs. Spayre Rodde, on Master Pickle Rodde being expelled from school, by Mrs. Spoyle Chylde.

Mr. Peter Snout, on his nose bleeding, by Mr. Colde Key.

DISGRACEFUL WRECKING SCENES AT ISLAY.—The brig Mary Ann, of Greenock, now lying a wreck at Kilchoman Bay, Islay, is fast breaking up, and portions of the cargo floating ashore. Up to Saturday there had been above 200 boxes saved, containing bottled brandy, whiskey, and gin, and upwards of sixty puncheons of whiskey, brandy, and wine; but the wildest scenes of drunkenness and riot that can be imagined took place. The county police used every means in their power to put a stop to the wreck of pillage, but they had to beat a retreat closely pursued by about thirty of the natives, yelling like savages. Next morning the scene presented was frightful. In one place there lay stretched the body of Donald M'Phayden, a fisherman from Portnahaven, considered the strongest man in Islay. He has left a wife and family. Up to Saturday there was only one dead, but it is reported that two more have died.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE RED SEA.—We have been favoured by the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the following extract of a letter from Capt. Caldbeck, dated Aden, May 4:—"A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, burst upon Aden on the night of the 30th of April and morning of the 1st of May. It lasted, in its full length, three hours. There are 187 stone houses in ruin, nearly all the cisterns destroyed, great portions of the roads swept into the valleys by slipping of the mountain sides, and, up to this date, no communication between Point and Camp by wheeled carriages, and enormous quantities of grain and food swept into the sea. Our debash, Cowasjee Dimshay, had a stone house, over a mile from the sea, containing 145 sheep; in the morning not a vestige was to be seen. Between twenty and thirty persons were drowned in places where it was thought the waters could never reach. The damage is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000 sterling. The company's property is unharmed."

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN WAR.—On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, Cardinal Wiseman opened a bazaar in the Leeds Town Hall, which was for the benefit of St. Marie's Orphanage, Leeds. In the course of his remarks he said—"His Holiness has been pleased to consign to me a cameo for the benefit of this bazaar. He takes a warm interest in the undertaking, although this is to him a moment of very great anxiety; he has much more dwelling in his thoughts now than the ordinary cares of government or the usual rule of the Church. Within these few days past I have seen some persons who have conversed with the Holy Father in the course of the last week, and all, with one voice, have assured me that he is as tranquil in mind as though he had no personal interest in the dispute. His remarks were these:—'Whether in Rome or in exile, whether free or in prison, I am the same. I shall still be the vicar of Christ, and the head of the Church.'"

GALWAY TO NEW YORK.—The splendid mail steamer Argo, of 2,200 tons register, and 500 horse power, is advertised to sail from Galway for New York, on the 28th inst. This is the last ship added to the "Lever Line," and the most magnificent. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and she has large stowage for cargo. We hear that the greater number of her berths are already engaged. The Circassian has arrived from New York, at Galway, with one hundred and seventy passengers, after a run of five days from St. John's, thus proving her capabilities as a first-rate ocean steamer. The friends of the passengers who went by the ocean mail steamer Adelaide will be glad to learn that the vessel made her passage out, anticipating the Persia, one of the "crack" ships of the Cunard line, by three days. So much for the Galway line.—*Belfast News Letter.*

FUNERAL OF A ROMAN PRINCE.—The funeral of the Prince Rospigliosi, as it seems to belong to another century and a bygone order of things, will doubtless be the last of its kind, and therefore merits description. By an exclusive privilege claimed by Roman princes, he was taken to his last resting-place in his state carriage, gaily decked and newly painted for the occasion. The funeral was celebrated at the church of San Francesco-a-Ripps, where the family vault of the Rospigliosi is situated. The last observance of the ceremony was the most curious of all. The head cook, in his costume of *cinque cents*, advanced respectfully to the foot of the bier, and, bowing to the ground, asked the usual morning question, "Your Excellency has orders for me?" The inquiry was made with an expressive smile and distinctness of utterance which almost shook the nerves of the bystanders. The dead man, however, not betraying by word or gesture any comprehension of the question, the great functionary of the Rospigliosi household, after waiting patiently for a few momeuts, withdrew, walking backwards to the door of the church, and, standing in the porch, called out with a stentorian voice to the drivers of the Rospigliosi carriages, gathered in vast numbers in the Piazza, "Drive home." His Excellency has no further orders to give you, and will requite your services no more."—*Court Journal.*

The *Oest Deutsche Post* and other Vienna journals recently published a report to the effect that Prince Alex